FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZERI I POPULLIT PUBLISHES LAW ON 1980 STATE BUDGET

AU191755 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Law No 6132 on 1980 state budget]

[Text] The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

Article 1--To approve the state budget for 1980 presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as follows:

Revenue	8	billion leks
Expenditure	7.95	billion leks
Surplus	50	million leks

Article 2--The overall revenue from the socialist sector of the economy and agricultural enterprises and cooperatives in the 1980 state budget ie estimated at 7,346,000,000 leks.

Article 3--The overall expenditure in the 1980 state budget for financing the socialist economy for further developing the industry, mines and geology, agriculture, transportation, communal economy and other branches of the socialist economy is estimated at 4,821,000,000 leks, that is, in addition to the expenditure that will be met by the resources of the enterprises themselves.

Article 4--The overall expenditure in the 1980 state budget for financing sociocultural measures (kindergartens, 8-year schools, secondary, general education and professional schools, the university and higher institutes, the lower grade professional schools, libraries, radio and television, theaters, day nurseries, hospitals, sanatoriums, physical culture, pensions, compensations for mothers with many children and other sociocultural measures) is estimated at 1,919,000,000 leks.

Article 5--In the 1980 state budget, an expenditure of 915 million leks is estimated for the country's defense.

Article 6--In the 1980 state budget an expenditure of 118 million leks is estimated for maintaining the administrative apparatus.

Article 7--To approve the 1980 budget for the district People's Councils estimated at 2,644,700,000 leks that according to districts is as follows:

1--Berat District	126,700,000 leks
2--Diber District	88,200,000 leks
3--Durres District	190,700,000 leks
4--Elbasan District	162,700,000 leks
5--Fier District	186,700,000 leks
6--Gramsh District	33,600,000 leks
7--Gjirokaster District	83,500,000 leks
8--Kolonje District	43,000,000 leks
9--Korce District	168,000,000 leks
10--Kruje District	89,800,000 leks
11--Kukes District	72,400,000 leks
12--Lezhe District	64,300,000 leks
13--Librazhd District	42,200,000 leks
14--Lushnje District	120,700,000 leks
15--Mat District	48,500,000 leks
16--Mirdite District	42,900,000 leks
17--Permet District	40,200,000 leks

18--Pogradec District	76,800,000 leks
19--Puke District	42,600,000 leks
20--Sarande District	104,800,000 leks
21--Skrapar District	40,500,000 leks
22--Shkoder District	208,500,000 leks
23--Tepelene District	41,000,000 leks
24--Tirana District	310,500,000 leks
25--Tropoje District	48,200,000 leks
26--Vlore District	167,700,000 leks

Article 8--To approve the final state budget for 1978 as follows:

Revenue	6,998,462,039.10 leks
Expenditure	6,982,626,677.90 leks
Surplus	15,835,361.20 leks

Article 9--This law becomes effective on 1 January 1980.
Tirana, 12 February 1980
Law No 6132

[Signed] For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary.

NEW PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, COURTS TO BE ELECTED APRIL 20

AU071156 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Decree No 6130 on elections to district people's councils and people's courts]

[Text] On the basis of Article 77 of the Constitution and Articles 25 and 45 of the decree number 4243, date 13 March 1967 "On the Election of the People's Councils and People's Courts," the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

1--The general elections of the district People's Councils of all instances and the People's Courts be held on Sunday, 20 April 1980.

2--The People's Councils and the People's Courts which were elected on 3 April 1977 will continue discharging their functions until the new elections.

This decree becomes effective immediately.

Tirana, 26 January 1980. Number of decree: 6130.

[Signed] For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: chairman, Haxhi Lleshi; secretary, Telo Mezini.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

AU192030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A document on trade exchange for 1980 was signed in Tirana today between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Gubar Toto, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, signed the document for Albania. (Von Reg), deputy general director for foreign economic relations at the Ministry of Economic Affairs signed for the Netherlands. Also attending the signing ceremony was Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade.

ANTENI ASSAILS U.S.-CHINESE MILITARY COOPERATION

AU201904 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 20 (BTA)--"Together with the leader of British conservatives, Margaret Thatcher, and Egypt's Anwar as-Sadat, the Chinese leaders are among the most enthusiastic supporters of the militarist foreign political course proclaimed by the Carter administration", stresses the ANTENI weekly in a commentary today.

The commentary notes that long before any open manifestation of the American claims for leadership in the contemporary world, Beijing's diplomacy regarded the American strategy as defensive and passive. "No wonder that the political course outlined in the traditional State of the Union Message by Carter was approved with satisfaction by the Beijing leadership", adds the newspaper.

Dwelling on the American statement (which has won Beijing's approval) of "observing the interests" of the USA and China in different aspects, the ANTENI weekly underlines Beijing's unreserved sympathies to the global claims of the most powerful imperialist state. China approves the U.S. policy which puts, besides Western Europe, the Far East, the Middle East, the Near East and the Persian Gulf in the sphere of 'vital interests'. "In this 'new' militarist programme of the Pentagon an important place was assigned to Beijing, which actually plays the role of the U.S. imperialism's ally in its efforts to strengthen its influence in that part of the world," the paper says.

The emphasis is laid in conclusion on the fact that China has absolutely positive attitude to the idea launched in the "new" U.S. foreign political doctrine on creating a "structure for collective security" where undoubtedly an important role is assigned to China. Underlines the ANTENI: "In Carter's message Beijing sees a confirmation to some of its favourite theses".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SPANISH BUSINESSMAN

AU211933 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Pedro Duran, president of the "Corporacion Industrial Catalona, S.A.", who is on a visit to this country. Mutual interest was evinced in the development of cooperation between some Spanish and Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE PROTOCOL WITH USSR--A protocol was signed between the Bulgarian and Soviet academies of sciences in Sofia today. The protocol refers to the negotiations conducted between the two academies for coordinating the scientific cooperation plan for the 1981-85 period. A working draft project and a draft plan on the subjects of cooperation were also signed. The documents were signed by academician Lyubomir Zhelyazkov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, for the Bulgarian side, and by corresponding member Mikhail Zhukov, scientific secretary of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Soviet side. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU]

HUSAK GREETS FOREIGN LEADERS EN ROUTE HOME FROM FAR EAST

LD181332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] After successfully concluding his visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic as head of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent greetings telegrams from the aircraft on which he was traveling home. The telegrams were addressed to the highest representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Czechoslovak party and state delegation stopped briefly last night in the capital of the Tadzhik SSR. At the Dushanbe Airport, Comrade Gustav Husak met Dzhabar Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and Makhmadula Kholev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD212030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received the new Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Aleksandr Botvin, at the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. He highly appraised the significance of the fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in politics, the economy, science, technology and culture as well as the importance and necessity of further all-round intensification of these relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the people of both countries.

POLITICAL, MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND USSR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD220026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Maj Gen Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy in Prague, gave a dinner in Prague tonight in honor of the 62d anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, welcomed at the reception Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, and Josef Kempny; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; parliamentary and government personalities, representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other personalities of our political and public life.

Also present were Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact at the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of the Soviet Armies in Czechoslovakia. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

FILM CLAIMS CIA TRAINED VIETNAMESE, IRANIANS IN TORTURE

AU211539 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19 February on page 4 carries a 1,400 word review by Walter Heynowski and Gerhard Scheumann of their most recent film "Phoenix", presented by GDR Television's First Program on Wednesday 21 February at 2000. The authors described how in the early summer of 1975 they confronted the last police chief of the Saigon regime with statements made by former CIA agent K. Barton Osborn about the torturing of prisoners. The authors point out that the lessons from the Nuremberg trial evidently went unheeded; at least K. Barton Osborn had heard nothing about them during his training for Vietnam. They continue: "What was committed under the codename Phoenix in Vietnam cannot fall under the statute of limitations. Quite to the contrary, it must always be dragged anew into the public light--above all, whenever human rights campaigns are being launched from Washington."

The authors quote Jesse James Leaf, the former head of the CIA's Iran department, as saying that "the CIA conducted seminars for SAVAK people in which the Persians were taught the methods of intensive interrogation and were given instructions regarding torture." Heynowski and Scheumann quote an unidentified GDR news magazine to the effect that "the more the memories of the Vietnam War vanish, the greater becomes the probability of Washington more intensively employing armed forces as means of foreign policy," and continues: "In the meantime, President Carter has termed the Persian Gulf an 'area of national interest' because tangible economic and geopolitical facts are involved there, not human rights, and the United States is pursuing that same 'gunboat diplomacy' in that region which already once in this century helped to prepare a great conflict. In order to add the proper spices to the matter, President Carter demonstratively expands the scope of operations of the CIA and increases appropriations for it."

The authors conclude their review by noting that the "film 'Phoenix' would like to prevent the memory of U.S. crimes in Vietnam from 'fading' and would like to aid in prosecuting their perpetrators in the spirit of Nuremberg 'to the outmost borders of the world.' At the same time the film does not just intend to deal with historical materials. The mechanism described there of the cooperation between the biggest imperialist secret service and its satellites in the most varied parts of the 'free world' is almost oppressively topical, considering the events in the Near and Middle East."

HONECKER CABLES BANI-SADR ON KHUZESTAN DISASTER

AU211351 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It reads in part:

It is with deep emotion that I have learned of the devastating weather disaster in the Province of Khuzestan. Permit me to convey my profound sympathy to you and to the relatives of the victims of this grave natural catastrophe.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION PROTESTS RHODESIA VISA DENIAL

AU211340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR Journalists' Association has strongly protested in a statement against the continuing denial of entry permits for southern Rhodesia to GDR journalists. [paragraph continues]

This measure, it is said, makes it difficult for the GDR public to receive topical information about the preparations for the elections and the elections themselves in southern Rhodesia. On behalf of its members, the GDR Journalists' Association requests that the denial of entry permits be lifted.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

LD141756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint communique on the official friendly visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was published here today. The communique reads:

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, paid an official friendly visit to the GDR on 13 and 14 February at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

"Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and had a friendly conversation with him.

"During the conversation Honecker stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SED and the LCY, and the GDR and the SFRY, have developed successfully in the spirit of the meetings and accords with Josip Broz Tito. He asked Veselin Djuranovic to convey his best wishes to President Tito.

"The president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the developments to date and the further deepening of mutual cooperation, as well as on topical international questions.

"The following took part in the talks:

"On the Yugoslav side: Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; Djuro Jovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the GDR; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Ronald Strelec, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY and head of the second political administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"On the GDR side: Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR part of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Horst Tschanter, chief of department in the SED Central Committee; Karl Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy minister for foreign trade; and Gerhard Hahn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the SFRY.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of the two countries and the results achieved in realizing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 9th SED Congress.

"The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the conclusions from the joint communique on the significant and friendly visit paid to the SFRY by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in January 1977 are being successfully realized. They agreed that the further development of mutual relations in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and educational and other fields is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of international cooperation on an equal footing, peace and socialism.

"The two heads of government paid particular attention to economic and scientific cooperation and pointed out that there is readiness on both sides and favorable conditions for its further comprehensive and intensified development.

"They noted that fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation constitutes a sound foundation for the stable development of all-round relations between the two countries.

"In this connection attention was drawn to the need to exert fresh efforts for the general diversification of economic cooperation, especially for the expansion of cooperation and specialization between the two countries' economies on a long-term basis.

"The two leaders stressed the significance of the mutually beneficial general agreements on investment cooperation in the field of raw materials and the agreements on industrial cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation. Particular stress was placed on the importance of the successful realization of existing--and the conclusion of new--long-term agreements on cooperation in various fields of the economy, including cooperation, specialization and various credit agreements for which there are favorable prospects and readiness on both sides. The two heads of government stressed the significance of cooperation in foreign markets and carried out an exchange of views on measures necessary to intensify this.

"Proceeding from the need for the further dynamic development and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries, the two sides devoted much attention to long-term economic relations, as well as to the timely and comprehensive preparation of plans and programs for economic cooperation in the 1981-85 period. They stressed the particular significance of consultations between the planning and foreign trade organs of the two countries, which have shown that it is possible to achieve a substantial increase in the exchange of goods in this period.

"The two leaders stressed the successful activity of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the results achieved in its work.

"They positively assessed cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY socialist republics and provinces in the economic sphere and they supported its further development in the context of overall relations between the SFRY and the GDR.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, carried out an exchange of views on topical international problems, the maintenance of peace, the strengthening of security, relaxation of tension and equitable cooperation in Europe and the world, while stressing in particular the need to strengthen trust among nations and states and the need for efficient disarmament measures.

"The two leaders expressed their deep concern at the serious deterioration of the international situation. In this connection they were agreed on the need to make increased efforts to maintain peace and international security. The two sides underlined the fact that there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

"The leaders pointed to the great dangers of the growing arms race and they emphasized that general and complete disarmament is of essential significance for lasting peace and international security. In this connection they positively assessed all initiatives which lead toward arms limitation and the creation of conditions for real disarmament.

"The president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers devoted special attention to the situation in Europe, emphasizing the need for consistent and complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

"They stressed the need for detailed preparations for and the successful progress of the Madrid meeting of state taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They stressed that positive results from the Madrid meeting would have a favorable effect on the process of detente, the stability of international relations and the development of cooperation and a climate of trust in Europe and the world.

"The two sides positively assessed the significance of the Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana and the principles and policy of nonalinement for the further strengthening of the struggle for peace and international security, as well as for the democratic transformation of the whole system of international political and economic relations. They stressed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations as a universal factor in maintaining peace and security in the world on the basis of strict observance of the U.N. Charter by all countries.

"The two leaders carried out an exchange of views on developments in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Near East and southern Africa.

"They assessed that the worrying developments in the Middle East and southern Africa represent a serious danger for the security of the peoples and for world peace and they reaffirm their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of those regions for national liberation, independence and social progress.

"The leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere and they are confident that they will contribute to the further deepening of mutual relations and the promotion of all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, invited Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to make an official friendly visit to the SFRY and the invitation was accepted with pleasure."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES GIEREK ON REELECTION

AU212014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulations telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

On your relection to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee I extend to you the most heartfelt congratulations of the SED Central Committee and of all communists and GDR working people.

We wish the PZPR under its proven leadership, and the Polish people further successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society in the implementation of the important decisions of the 8th party congress. We are convinced that our common action, based on Marxism-Leninism and the unshakeable alliance with the CPSU and other sister parties, will lead to an expansion and deepening of the all around relations between our parties, states and peoples.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker wished Edward Gierek health, creative power for this successful solution of the new tasks and personal well-being.

MIELKE, VERNER ATTEND SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD212350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Potsdam--"The Soviet Army was and remains a reliable bulwark of peace. This is particularly clear in the present international situation, which has been perceptibly exacerbated by certain imperialist forces." This is stated in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. SED Politburo members Erich Mielke and Paul Verner delivered the message at a festive meeting of the high command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in Wuensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk) on Thursday [21 February].

The message of greetings pays tribute to the comradeship in arms with the GDR National People's Army for the joint protection of socialist achievements. The GDR will continue to do everything possible to increase the defense preparedness of the Warsaw Pact to the requisite extent.

Lt Gen Vyacheslav Gordiyenko, first deputy commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, paid tribute to the Soviet soldiers' fulfillment of their duty over more than 6 decades. The CPSU is doing everything possible to safeguard the defense capability of the Soviet state, especially now that reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and their NATO allies are trying to change the approximate balance of power in their favor through stepped-up armament, and are thus increasing the danger of war. In close comradeship in arms with the soldiers of the National People's Army and the other fraternal armies, the Soviet soldiers represent an insurmountable obstacle to every aggressor and a reliable shield for peace and the achievements of the countries of the socialist community.

Attending the festivities on the Soviet side were Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, the commander of the Group of German Forces in Germany, and other high ranking officers.

JOINT TRAINING CONDUCTED WITH SOVIETS ON SMALL UNIT LEVEL

AU211538 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [14 February] the motorized riflemen of the Hans Kahl National People's Army unit and of the Soviet "regiment nearby" displayed their military skill in a joint combat exercise. In firing from moving armored personnel carriers at mobile targets, in throwing handgrenades and in normal training the units of Captain Juergen Tonai and Lieutenant Sergey Shatrin scored very good and good results, under difficult conditions.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD211644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A protocol on trade between the GDR and Bulgaria for 1980 was signed in Berlin today, based on the 1976-80 long-term trade agreement. The GDR will export mechanical engineering products such as machine tools, lifting and transport equipment, textile and agricultural machines, track and road vehicles, electrical engineering and electronic products and products from the chemical and light industries. Bulgaria will export forklifts, electric freight trucks, machine tools and other tools, electrical power engineering, telecommunication engineering and electronic products, food and luxury food machines and produce from the agricultural and food industry.

AXEN RECEIVES SWEDISH COMMUNIST LEADER HAGEL

LD211726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Swedish Workers-Communist Party led by party chairman Rolf Hagel, currently visiting the GDR, was received today by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly discussion. The two delegations held an exchange of views on topical issues of the international situation and the ensuing commitments for communist and workers parties in securing the process of detente, ending the arms race and for disarmament. They spoke out in favor of close cooperation among communists, socialists, social-democrats and other forces for peace in order to secure the process of detente and to make progress in arms limitation and disarmament. The representatives of the SED and Swedish Workers-Communist Party discussed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere the development of relations between the two parties, which are characterized by the principles of proletarian internationalism.

FISCHER MEETS WITH INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION LEADER

LD212130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Pio-Carlo Terenzio, the secretary general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], for talks.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR is consistently adhering to a foreign policy course aimed at detente, disarmament and mutually beneficial cooperation. He assured the IPU secretary general that the GDR Government attributes great importance to the IPU's work. In this connection Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the fact that the IPU has adopted important resolutions on detente, disarmament, the elimination of all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism and the development of peaceful European cooperation. It is now a question of realizing these aims in the coming decade. All attempts to heighten international tension and to increase the pace of armament under any pretext are resolutely rejected. The NATO decisions on the production and deployment of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and NATO's long-term program present, Oskar Fischer said, a serious threat to peace and international security.

The IPU secretary general voiced his high regard for the excellent preparations which the IPU group and the GDR Government are making for the 67th IPU Conference in Berlin. He stressed that the holding of this annual conference in Berlin is intended to serve the efforts for detente, peace, disarmament and the elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism. The chairman of the IPU group of the GDR People's Chamber, Herbert Fechtner, was also present at the talks.

POLITICAL FORUM PROGRAM EXAMINES AFGHANISTAN, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD220300 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

["Foreign Political Forum" program to answer viewers' questions presented by unidentified moderator with Tibor Koves of MTI, Janos Avar of MAGYAR NEMZET, Ervin Reti of ESTI HIRLAP and Ferenc Varnai of NEPSZABADSAG, all of Budapest; and with Elemer Osak, Budapest radio correspondent in Moscow specially for this program; Andras Heltai, MTI correspondent in Washington; and Istvan Sandor, MTI correspondent in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] What guarantee is there that humanity can avoid a nuclear war? Can the great powers prevent irresponsible states, leaders or terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons? Many other viewers have also asked whether a nuclear war might break out in the current tense international situation. Ferenc Varnai:

[Varnai] My answer would be, no. I would say that much greater attempts must be made to preserve peace than hitherto. It is a fact, of course, that the international situation has deteriorated. Despite this deterioration, however, the conditions are completely different today from what they were 10-15 years ago. This is true in the sense that the economic strength and political influence of the peace-loving forces, of the socialist forces, have increased considerably and particularly in that the military balance of strength has become more equal. I wish to cite only one fact to illustrate this: As we have seen in the newsreel, Secretary of State Vance is currently wandering around in the capitalist world, simply because the foreign ministers of the Western powers are unwilling to take part in a joint conference. It is very difficult to exercise brinkmanship if there is no willingness even to do that much.

[Unidentified speaker] In the course of history even those leaders who could hardly be termed rational--including Hitler--began wars only when they believed that they could win them. Given the quantity of nuclear weapons in existence and the balance of strength in the world, the chances for victory are now nonexistent. Consequently, I do not believe in the possibility of a war. The danger is that nuclear weapons might spread and everything must be done to prevent this. This is why the present tension between the world powers is so dangerous. It hinders joint action.

[Moderator] How do the Western economic measures affect Hungary, particularly since our economic relations with the United States have improved lately? Ferenc Varnai:

[Varnai] Well, for the time being they are not really having any effect. The danger exists, however, that this policy of blockade, that is, the sanctions against the Soviet Union introduced by the Americans, might not be limited to the Soviet Union alone. Naturally, in any case, we cannot agree with the sanctions being applied against the Soviet Union. This could turn into an avalanche and we must prevent this from happening at the very beginning.

I would like to say something else, however, and this concerns the so-called hot line. NATO, as is well known, adopted a resolution in December concerning the so-called Euromissiles. The hot line could play a very important role in this respect. It used to be thought that the intercontinental ballistic missiles, launched from the territory of the United States or of the Soviet Union, would take 20-30 minutes to reach their target. Thus, there was thought to be approximately 8-12 minutes for the hot line to be used in case a missile was launched by mistake. Thus, countermeasures could be taken by either side, involving the destruction of the missile in question.

Well, the deployment of the Euromissiles by the Americans in West Europe would shorten the time between the launch site of a missile and its target to 4-12 minutes; consequently the hot line would not be of much use. This is how they would like to tip the balance of strength in their own favor. Naturally, this is an adventurist idea because it is obvious that the Soviet Union has countermeasures at its disposal. This, however, would have incalculatable consequences.

[Moderator] I would like to stay with the question of sanctions for the moment. A viewer asks to what extent do Western economic sanctions damage the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[Unidentified speaker] Having always maintained that East-West economic relations are mutually advantageous, we now logically have to say that what is happening is mutually detrimental. This is just as true regarding Western businessmen as it is in relation to our economies. There is no point disguising this fact.

[Moderator] Several viewers have asked: Why was the visit of Hungarian National Assembly deputies to the United States cancelled when the sanctions of the Carter doctrine do not affect Hungary? Further, why did Foreign Minister Puja not go to the FRG?

[Unidentified speaker] The Carter doctrine, to call it by this name, gravely damages the international situation and detente, regardless of which country its sanctions are aimed at. It is an element for creating further tension. This is being felt in our continent and under these conditions the holding of certain high-level talks does not seem very sensible. It is much better to postpone these until there are clamer and more favorable conditions. Incidentally, there is a mutual view that these visits will have to take place some time in the future, under more favorable circumstances. I would like to add that this does not mean that we have no contacts. There were consultations between the Hungarian and FRG foreign ministries at the specialist level just a few days ago; today's evening paper has on its first page a report on Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's trip to Japan and on the back page there is a report on the work of the Hungarian-Italian joint economic commission.

[Moderator] A number of viewers have asked the following question: Considering the serious illness of President Tito, what internal and external political changes might occur in Yugoslavia?

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the state of health of President Tito, the medical bulletins show that there is reason for concern. What we do know is that the peoples of Yugoslavia are concerned for the life of President Tito and we fully share their concern. We are not aware of any social instability being manifested in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is a stable country, independent, socialist, united. These are the characteristics of Yugoslavia as we have become acquainted with them in the past decades. It is with this Yugoslavia that we have built and wish to continue to build our relations. These relations have developed well in recent years and we hope that they will continue to develop well, not only on an intergovernmental but also on an interparty level. To the best of my knowledge, the 2-year cooperation agreement between the two leading parties was signed just a few days ago.

[Moderator] A viewer asks for an explanation of the position adopted by Yugoslavia and Romania concerning the events in Afghanistan.

[Unidentified speaker] Both countries have essentially adopted the same position as they did earlier concerning Kampuchea.

The one difference is that the Yugoslavs voted for the resolution condemning Soviet assistance to Afghanistan in the United Nations, while the Romanians abstained. The motives were presumably identical in both cases.

[Unidentified speaker] When the Soviet Union had to decide whether to meet the request for assistance--military assistance--from the Afghan leaders, it had to decide what might happen if it met the request but also what might happen if it refused assistance. Should the counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan gain the upper hand? What sort of encouragement would this provide for certain political circles to try to reverse the position in Iran--the nub of the crisis from the point of view of the United States--and what sort of dangers would this create?

[Moderator] Are the Soviet steps concerning Afghanistan the direct consequences of the nonratification of SALT II as well as of the fact that Comrade Brezhnev's constructive suggestions put forward in Berlin met with a negative response, and, last but not least, of the forcing of the NATO missile program on the allies of the United States?

[Csak] I asked a number of people in Moscow why the move into Afghanistan, the assistance to Afghanistan, was necessary. I received the unquivocal answer that had the Soviet Union not given assistance to the progressive government, presumably either the counterrevolutionary forces would have handed the country over to the United States, making it an assembly point against the Soviet Union, or there might have been a counterrevolutionary, terrorist regime on the model of Chile, spiced with an Asian, rightwing, fanatical leadership. This would not have been a desirable development along the Soviet border. Now the fact that this is being depicted in the United States and in many places in the West as a barrier to the further development of detente is a complete falsification of the facts.

[Moderator] A viewer asks if you were told in Moscow who in Afghanistan issued the invitation to the Soviet Union?

[Csak] I was given a very detailed account of this by several politicians and diplomats who were either present at these events or followed them closely. I would like to outline these events very briefly:

When the diversionary activity against the new government gathered force, Taraki asked for Soviet troops. They were invited in by Amin as well, even though--as later it became apparent--Amin had different intentions. He was hoping that the Soviet troops would not provide assistance, but his invitation was designed to gain him merit with the Soviet leadership.

The uncertainty came about when it was announced that Taraki became seriously ill. I asked about this in Moscow and was told that this is what they had been told as well. When it was suggested that Soviet doctors would help in treating Taraki, Amin raised obstacles. The true facts did not become known to the Soviets until later. This put the Soviet leadership in a rather uncomfortable position: Their treaty was not with Taraki or Amin but with the progressive Afghan leadership, and, not being aware of the background of the incidents, they felt that Amin would be able to handle the situation and could overcome the counterrevolutionary forces.

In the meantime, however, Soviet observers in Kabul discovered that Amin was making visits to the U.S. Embassy. This was suspicious. When he no longer went there alone but was accompanied by several others, it was leaked that he was seeking some sort of compromise with the counterrevolutionary forces and, what is more, with American mediation. It also became known that Amin wanted to establish some sort of terrorist regime and thousands were in danger of arrest or of losing their lives.

As a result, when the internal and external forces combined, the Soviet troops were called in the Soviet Union was asked to provide assistance.

[Moderator] Another question sent in by letter asks: Why were we not informed earlier about the injustices under Amin's rule? Why were we not told about the murder of Taraki? Another viewer asks: Why were we told only recently that Amin came to power by a coup and that Taraki was murdered?

[Csak] To answer briefly--because this is what we were told--because we also learned the truth rather late. A great many things came to light only a long time after they had happened.

[Moderator] Here is a very interesting question: Marshal Kulikov, commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, visited Hungary recently. Is it true that the GDR and Hungary are to send troops to Afghanistan to replace Soviet forces there? Was this discussed at the talks? No, this is not true. We can and must refute this most definitely.

[Csak] Let me add to this from Moscow that not only will there be no other forces going to Afghanistan but, according to my information, the Soviet Union is most willing to withdraw its forces and might make an offer in the near future to the effect that if the United States and Pakistan were to guarantee that they will not try to overthrow the present regime in Afghanistan and will not try to organize counterrevolutionary groups--it is well know that so far about 80,000 such counterrevolutionaries have been sent into Afghanistan--the Soviet Union would soon withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

[Unidentified speaker] This is extremely interesting. A question logically presents itself: If the Americans are really so concerned about the Persian Gulf, about the oil tap, because of the troops there, they should do everything possible to insure that the cause for the Soviet presence there should be removed so that the Soviet Union would be able to withdraw its forces. This is what sober national interest would dictate.

[Unidentified speaker] I must say that I am not very optimistic about this issue. I do not think that the United States will give such guarantees in a hurry. Not even President Carter would suggest that the military action in Afghanistan is in itself such a great affair as to be the gravest threat to peace since World War II.

[Unidentified speaker] The Americans, while fanning a campaign of hysterics in connection with Afghanistan, are doing everything possible to insure that the situation cannot be normalized there. I think this is the essence of the situation.

[Moderator] A viewer asks: How many miles separate Afghanistan from the United States? Why would it threaten the security of the United States if Afghanistan became a socialist state? Andras Heltai:

[Heltai] This is an excellent question and one that could be raised about a number of other countries as well. Why is it, for example, that there are at present more than 2 million American soldiers and that a quarter of them are stationed abroad? If we take the point of departure used by the U.S. Government--namely that the United States is a world power which must determine the fate of the world, by military force if need be--then this peculiar logic can even accommodate the argument that the United States has valid interests in Afghanistan, particularly when a country neighboring the Soviet Union is involved. Let us just take Norway, Turkey or other countries neighboring on the Soviet Union.

There are American soldiers stationed in these countries and there are U.S. bases there. This is something that they regard as in their military, and world political interest. Taking this argument as one's point of departure, it is not without logic to assert that their interests would be infringed by Afghanistan becoming a socialist state. In fact it infringes their interests no less than Hungary or any other socialist state.

[Unidentified speaker] It seems that while the United States takes it for granted that it has global interests, it would like to limit the interests of the other, by now equal, power, the Soviet Union. The problem is not that in their view they have interests in Afghanistan, and in the Middle East, but rather that they ignore the interests of the power much closer to this area, namely the Soviet Union.

[Heltai] Yes, this is precisely what is involved. The entire policy of detente, the policy of negotiations pursued by Nixon, started with the fact that they resigned themselves to what they had never wanted to accept--namely, that there was not one world power, the United States, but two, the second being the Soviet Union. Thus, if they wanted peace and wanted to preserve their world political influence, they had to achieve a compromise with this other world power. Putting the matter a little crudely, everything is due to the fact that the Carter administration has overturned this realization. This is also an answer to the questions which have no doubt arrived in the studio asking what has happened to America. The answer is that nothing good can be expected--at least in my opinion--until the realization which extreme rightwing politicians, such as Richard Nixon, reached several years ago will hit Jimmy Carter, who is considered a liberal and who indeed began as a liberal.

[Moderator] Another viewer asks:: What purpose led President Carter and his advisers to plan the rearming of Pakistan, and will the U.S. Government guarantee that this rearmed Pakistan will not attack India?

[Heltai] This is a very interesting question and one which clearly reveals what is in my view the greatest fault of American policy, namely, its total unreliability and opportunism. Just a few months ago this very same U.S. Government would not even enter into talks with the Pakistani Government, for three reasons: First, because it transgressed human rights; second, because it was working on an atomic weapon despite American protests; and, third, because in December a crowd attacked and burned down the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and the government did nothing to prevent it. Then came Afghanistan and the very same U.S. Government is now embracing the very same Pakistani military dictatorship and we witnessed the bizarre scene of Brzezinski standing on the border of Afghanistan, waving a Chinese machinegun toward Afghanistan, in reality toward the Soviet troops.

[Unidentified speaker] May I make the following point, and I would like to know Andras Heltai's opinion on this: How can the logic of this policy be connected with what you noted earlier, and with which I agree entirely, that the Carter doctrine has its own logic. This is not really about Afghanistan, but rather about the fact that the Soviet Union is now only 300 miles from the Strait of Hormuz. This is where the bulk of the oil supplies of the "free world" must pass. Consequently, the Soviet Union has the power, the strength and the opportunity to put a stranglehold on the oil artery of the "free world," and it follows that it will do so.

This is unquestionably a logical sequence of ideas, but what is its point of departure? The point of departure is an assumption--an assumption concerning Soviet intentions, that is, that the Soviet Union will do whatever it theoretically can do. In fact this is a projection of American policy. Historically it is quite true--both as regards the British Empire and the United States--that wherever they could gain control of oil, they used military, political and economic means to do so and in fact are still doing so.

However, in order to justify its military steps, the United States must prove that this area is a danger. Saudi Arabia must be protected against the Soviet threat, and why need it be defended by military means? Because the great oil monopolies are beginning to lose control.

[Unidentified speaker] Before you answer this, Andreas Heltai, I would just like to put in a sentence here: Had the Islamic world not been so unstable during the past few months and had it not turned against the West, and had there not been danger of revolution in Saudi Arabia, I suspect that the Americans would not be making so much of Afghanistan.

[Heltai] I would answer by citing James Reston, who wrote that American policy is based on the fallacious belief that the Soviet Union wants to attack Iran, Saudi Arabia and so on, yet this would lead to a third world war and thus it is obvious that the Soviet Union will not do anything of the sort.

[Moderator] A viewer asks if Chancellor Schmidt is a realistically thinking, correct individual. Does he accept the U.S. policy of wanting to use the peoples of West Europe as protective bastions for American interests? Further, what is the purpose of the visit by Secretary of State Vance to Bonn and Paris, beyond an exchange of views? Istvan Sandor:

[Sandor] To answer the first question very briefly, he does not accept it. It is quite clearly the case that the interests of the U.S. President are different from those of Schmidt, even though both of them have to face the electors at roughly the same time. However, the positions of the two governments are quite different. Further, as he told Vance, and as Foreign Minister Genscher has also said, he does not accept it because in his view the European countries are not suited to this sort of adventure. This is true both of the Bundeswehr--even though it is a very strong, conventionally armed force--and of the Bonn government, which has fought for 10 years and has won elections on its policy of detente. As for the second question, the reason for Vance's visit to four capitals in 2 days is that the required number of foreign ministers were not willing to go to Bonn in his honor.

[Heltai] I have the feeling that the situation as seen from Bonn, or for that matter from Moscow, is perhaps a little, a shade more optimistic than it is from here. It may be that I have also become a victim of the local propaganda, but if one lives here one has the impression that at least a year must elapse before the Carter government can get out of the muddle into which it has largely worked itself. They have whipped themselves far into this hysteria, and a good example of this is one aspect of the Olympics issue: today's deadline. The U.S. Olympic Committee fought tooth and nail to have this final deadline for the Olympic nominations extended at least until May 24th, since a lot could happen before then: U.S.-Soviet relations may soften, it may be possible to find some kind of modus vivendi--but no! Carter, today, here in Washington--and yesterday and today his spokesman in Bonn--again made it clear that there is going to be no nonsense. They are not going.

[Moderator] A viewer asks: In your opinion, why is it that President Carter first endeavored to appear extremely tough in connection with Iran, while recently it would seem that he is considerably more compliant?

[Heltai] Well, this again shows that this government is unreliable, from whatever angle we view it--from the right, the left or the middle. Let us recall the way Carter said only a few weeks ago that even if the Iranian hostages are released he will still avenge this outrage, and that the longer they hold the hostages the more severely he will avenge it.

One would have thought that there would really be bombings in Tehran, or that they would blow up the oilwells. And where are we today? Well, either today or tomorrow this committee will go to Tehran; there it will hold formal sessions, establish some kind of responsibility, formal responsibility, Carter will sanctimoniously, formally acknowledge it, then the hostages will be released, and then, according to Carter's promise, at least, enormous U.S. economic and military aid will be given to Iran. All of this in order to try and keep it within the Western camp. So much for consistency of policy and principle.

[Moderator] The next question is: Would the nonparticipation of Western athletes pose a problem to the organizers of the Olympics?

[Csak] Such a boycott would only damage the prestige of the boycotting athletes, and preparations are going ahead for the Olympics as normal.

[Moderator] Another viewer asks if the USSR would lodge any claim for compensation in the event of a boycott.

[Csak] As far as I know, there is no question of this as the USSR would not suffer any particular economic setback.

[Unidentified speaker] I think this 3-month marathon run up to the Olympic nominations in May will be rather complex, for one of the objectives of the Carter doctrine in practice is for the United States to use it as a lever on its allies, that is, to create a bloc discipline among the allies. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government has so far out-maneuvered itself so that one must logically expect that it will now exert heavy pressure on its West European allies.

[Moderator] Tibor Meszai from Szekszard asks: Has tension increased because the USSR is arming itself? Another viewer asks: Is it conceivable that the United States will arm China? Is a U.S.-China axis possible?

[Unidentified speaker] Well, in theory that is naturally possible, but I think that for the time being this is far distant. On the other hand, it is true that in recent years there has been a gradual Sino-American rapprochement, and in recent months, in the past year, this rapprochement has quickened.

[Moderator] Now a question for Elemer Csak from a Gyor brigader who asks: What steps is the USSR taking to balance the MX missile, and Laszlo Seres from Eger asks: Can talks with NATO be continued after the Brussels decision on the Euromissiles?

[Csak] In answer to the first question, as far as I know appropriate countersteps are being taken in the USSR. What they are, in concrete terms, I have no information about that, but they are not allowing things to degenerate so far that the balance of power will tip in favor of the United States.

As far as the prospects after the Brussels NATO decision are concerned, one may recall that Brezhnev proposed even before the NATO session that they should begin discussions, and the Western countries rejected this by adopting the plan on missile deployment and announcing that they would be willing to talk only afterward. It is clear that the USSR and the socialist countries can not harmonize this kind of concept--if only because of the requirements of security--with their own conceptions, but they also did not accept this because they must and want to make the western countries, first and foremost the United States, realize that today one can not hold discussions from a position of power, neither with the USSR nor with its allies.

[Reti] About the MX missile--perhaps I could add that this is not in itself a wonder weapon, but a deployment system which offers certain advantages, thus an appropriate answer to it exists: The USSR is also striving, as far as possible, to avoid this MX phase of the arms race--if it were up to the USSR, for it would only mean expense and anger, and in fact in the last resort it will not alter the parity.

[Unidentified speaker] I would add two remarks to what has been said. Generally, I do not simplify things, and in such a tense situation the temptation to simplify is great. First, the MX--one must distinguish the missile from the system. The missile can really be dangerous in the long term, if they make it, because it can be used as a first-strike weapon. However, the system, paradoxically, if the Americans are really building the system, means that they have not given up SALT. They would not spend $35 billion on the entire system if there is no SALT, because it will cost them more to build the silos than it would cost the USSR to make (?a dozen) warheads, which the USSR will not make unless it is a valid agreement of SALT II. The other is the Sino-American affair. I could quote plenty of American hawks who are against overarming China. They have a peculiar logic: They do not want the West, leaning too much on China, to slow down, as they say, its efforts for armament.

[Moderator] Jozsef Vamos, a viewer in Ujker, asks anxiously if the USSR has fallen behind in the arms race. Elemer Csak:

[Csak] Well, it is very difficult to judge exactly on this--such is the nature of the topic that one does not know the details.

[Moderator] Thank you. That is an honest answer.

[Csak] Those concerned are trying to make sure that they do not fall into a disadvantage.

[Moderator] A few more questions for Elemer Csak. Now, why was Andrey Sakharov banished to Gorkiy? Is it true that Sakharov has been curbed in his scientific activities? And why has he been deprived of his honors?

[Csak] I would begin by saying that Sakharov's merits, his scientific work, have not been and are not being questioned. This is shown, for example, by the fact that in the latest Soviet encyclopedia one finds a detailed account of him. However, one must add that Sakharov, for about 10 years or even longer, has not been doing scientific work but has proclaimed himself a so-called civil rights fighter and has become the leader of a group that has no foundation in the masses. When he was deprived of his honors and, if you like, was banished, or at least sent away to the town of Gorkiy, he was not deprived of the right to criticize, but he was condemned for the methods and tools he was using. I remember from my time as a correspondent that Sakharov's home was constantly the meeting place of Western correspondents and reporters--a place where not only information was exchanged but also, as far as I know, all sorts of publications, anti-Soviet publications. The last straw came when Sakharov, at the time of the Afghan events, called Carter, called on Carter, and asked him to use even more powerful sanctions against the USSR--that is, against Sakharov's homeland. That was when he was sent away to Gorkiy, a town where foreigners may not go. There he has a four-room apartment, and perhaps this point is interesting: He continues to receive the R500 which every Soviet academician receives, regardless of whether he is working or not. This is about three times the average Soviet wage.

[Moderator] How are the Soviet-Chinese and Vietnamese-Chinese talks progressing?

[Csak] Perhaps I could answer the question from Moscow about the Soviet-Chinese talks. As we know, they were held for several months in Moscow at the level of deputy minister and finally ended without results. When the Chinese deputy foreign minister arrived in Moscow he made such a peace declaration at the airport that one would have thought that the two countries would reach an agreement at once. Then it became clear at the negotiating table on the first day that the Chinese side was making conditions and so the talks did not get much further than the agenda. They agreed that the talks would continue at the same level in Beijing, but the Afghan events intervened and China did not wish to sit down at the negotiating table.

[Unidentified speaker] The Chinese-Vietnamese talks have been interrupted in practice, though they have not been broken off officially. Lately, Vietnam has made several proposals for easing the tension in the border zone but no substantive reply has been received from China.

[Moderator] Several listeners have inquired about the situation in Vietnam in connection with the personnel changes, in particular why General Giap was relieved of his post.

[Unidentified speaker] I shall begin with the last one. General Giap was not relieved. He was deputy premier and defense minister. He handed over the latter post to his deputy and former chief of staff, but he remained a deputy premier. He now deals with what I could call Vietnam's No 1 question: economic problems.

In October last year the Central Committee of the fraternal party in Vietnam reached the decision that in the present situation--unless there is a military attack on Vietnam--the solution of economic tasks must be given priority. This is a topic which they were unable to deal with over 3 or 4 decades. A military attack cannot be ruled out of course, especially since there is a struggle within the Chinese leadership and at such times the danger of adventurist policies increase.

The Chinese threaten not only Vietnam but also Laos and Kampuchea. As for the latter, I would remark that the Chinese leadership was very late in trying to switch from supporting the Pol Pot government to something else. What happened was that they backed Pol Pot up to the last minute and so the anachronistic situation arose that, while they had a showdown with the ultra-leftist four, the new Chinese leadership continued to support Pol Pot and his clique, raised by the ultra-leftists and responsible in Kampuchea for the same (?crimes) which the four started at the time of the so-called cultural revolution.

Recently the Chinese have switched their support to Prince Sihanouk in Kampuchea, but he is an offended man with wounded feelings, mainly against the Chinese, who are responsible for his imprisonment and the extermination of some members of his family. He is a capricious man and it is dangerous to build policies on him.

[Moderator] Is the present tension likely to last, and how long may it go on?

[Koves] I am an optimist on a long-term basis, but I do not think that it is only during the presidential election campaign that we must deal with a relatively high--or possible increase in--level of tension. A return to detente can be the result of the policy of strength petering out or being defeated spectacularly. What can be foreseen is that during the presidential election campaign President Carter can hardly turn back; he has committed himself too much in this campaign.

[Reti] I think it will be substantially a period of ups and downs. By this I mean that we have certain instruments to counteract tension, primarily an active policy. There will be opportunities and some forums for negotiations--Madrid and others, not necessarily very high ones.

I do not think that this is a period for summit meetings. I expect fluctuations in rather tense conditions but I am optimistic. We can set strength and politics against the policy of strength.

[Unidentified speaker] With regard to the socialist countries, there is, naturally, a will to preserve peace. As for the other side, the position is that the leadership is divided. There are forces interested in detente and forces interested in maintaining and increasing tension. The ruling class over there is divided. Since those in the United States interested in tensions seem to be getting the upper hand, it appears to me that we have to cover a long way before we can reach an easier period.

[Avar] In my view there are factors--like the U.S. presidential elections or the general elections in West Germany--which influence the Western politicians. There are disputes in the West and so I suppose that we have partners in the West for a later period of detente. There is also a problem: The West is now reassessing the long-term experiences of the last decade and a half, and as a result the American ruling circles in particular are seriously trying to restore something of their earlier superiority over us and, in my view, even over their own allies. For this reason I agree that in the near future, in the next few years, we can hardly expect the end of the present period of tension.

[Moderator] The final question: Hungarian television is allegedly not showing the events of the winter Olympics because of the cost involved. Are we in reality boycotting the United States?

[Unidentified speaker] The truth is that in 1976 we paid $40,000 for the Innsbruck winter Olympics. The Montreal Olympics cost $300,000, and now the transmission of the winter Olympics would have cost more than $1 million. The USSR and the GDR are transmitting them. Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and even some capitalist European countries, members of Eurovision, are not. Hungarian television negotiated for a long time. We sought a compromise but the Olympic committee and the U.S. firms involved did not yield, and so unfortunately, the transmission had to be given up.

'CARTER DOCTRINE' OUTLINED, CRITICIZED

AU211535 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Gabor Kurti article: "Principles, Doctrines, Realities: The Carter Program"]

[Text] The Nixon doctrine had to perish twice before Washington buried it for good and replaced it with a new one. Learning the lessons of its defeat in Vietnam, President Gerald Ford, proclaiming the Pacific doctrine, summarized on 7 December 1975 the new U.S. political concepts concerning Asia. However, the Nixon doctrine applied not only to Asia, but in a broader sense, it embodied the U.S. endeavor that its interests be primarily asserted by local allies, "key countries" or "base states." Thus, only now has the Nixon doctrine--for the second and last time--been pronounced dead, a year after the shah of Iran, the main defender and helper of the U.S. interests in the Middle East, lost his power.

What will happen now? What strategic endeavors will determine U.S. foreign policy from now on? The world obtained the answer to this question from President Carter's State of the Union address on 23 January 1980. In two previous articles we tried to outline the historical background and dovetailing of this address in relationship to the long array of U.S. doctrines. Now, the reception of the Carter doctrine, first appraisals concerning it and prospects for the implementation of the political concept laid down in the address will be discussed.

What does the Carter doctrine say? Although its key statement applies to the Persian Gulf area, a study of the address reveals that more than that is involved--there is a global political and, at the same time, military concept that is both new and old.

The preamble of the State of the Union address stated that the United States had to face three challenges. These are: "The growth and projection of Soviet military power beyond borders"; the increasing dependence of the "industrial democracies" on Middle East oil; and "the press of social, religious, economic and political changes" taking place in the developing countries. According to Carter, all three important factors are making their impact felt mainly in the same area of the world, in the Persian Gulf area. Peculiarly interpreting the Afghanistan events and the Soviet's role, Carter said that they "pose the greatest threat to world peace since the World War II."

A "threat" to a region of great strategic importance is involved, continued Carter. Therefore, resolute U.S. action is demanded--indeed, steps for many years to come. These presuppose "collective efforts' by the countries of the area--in fact, participation by all countries that rely on oil.

After all this came the sentence that will no doubt be quoted in the future in discussing the Carter doctrine: "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded by us as an assault on the vital interests of the United States and we will repel such an assault by any means necessary, including military force."

As for a specific action program, the Carter address enumerated the following 5 most important objectives:

--Increasing and strengthening the presence of naval forces in the Indian Ocean, as well as establishing naval and air bases in North Africa and the Persian Gulf area;

--Providing additional military and economic aid for Pakistan and "further strengthening political and economic ties with other nations in the region";

--Establishing a "cooperative security framework." In this, a particularly important role is assigned to China, which can participate in "preserving peace and stability in Asia and in the western Pacific";

--Revitalizing the military registration system to "meet rapid mobilization needs if they arise"; and

--Loosen restraints on the CIA so as to expand means for collecting intelligence information.

Our picture of the Carter concept is rounded off if we add to the above his written message to congress, which was much more detailed than his address. The written presidential message goes into details about a record military budget and an extensive armament program and openly proclaims the plan for a comprehensive modernization and development of strategic forces and mentions last that among U.S. foreign policy objectives is an "commitment to the process of arms control." In addition, it unequivocally expounds that Washington would like to acquire the capability to enable it to intervene "rapidly and effectively in any part of the world."

Together with the President's address this program constitutes the Carter doctrine--the assumption, once more, of an open policy of intervention and, should one wish to see it that way, the ultimate end of the phenomenon referred to as the Vietnam syndrome. The main question now is--as was posed by NEWSWEEK--how Washington can "sell" the new doctrine to its old and new friends. The role intended for them by the United States was not received with unequivocal enthusiasm by the Persian Gulf countries of key importance from the viewpoint of the new strategy--Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia, and the Carter doctrine elicited an expressly negative reaction in Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. As for the NATO allies and Japan, they are not yet convinced. either that their "vital interests" are endangered in the Persian Gulf.

Regarding the military aspect of the enforcement of the Carter doctrine, it is clear that the most important task is assigned to the U.S. special intervention force that is being developed, the "rapid deployment force." Citing NEWSWEEK again, the rapid intervention forces will constitute "the key element of the eighties" in U.S. military planning. However, according to experts, 5 years and an allotment of $10 billion will be needed to be able to deploy the rapid forces as a combat-worthy unit.

The U.S. weekly said that "the Carter administration will need time to make its Persian Gulf strategy credible." However, it is already evident--particularly if we recall the foreign policy programs reviewed in our two previous articles--that the Carter doctrine is definitely a reversion to the policy of the previous years, in two respects: Politically, it is a reversion to the policy of diktat and, from the viewpoint of military policy, it is a reversion to the theories "discovered" at the time of the Kennedy administration and further perfected later--the concept of "small local wars" or "half-wars."

These factors cast doubt on the argumentation of those who regard the Carter doctrine merely as a large-scale armament program accompanied by some election hullabaloo. In fact, there is much more at stake: The Carter doctrine can be regarded as the beginning of a long-term course.

In 1964, the U.S. Congress was made to accept, in an artificial "atmosphere of crisis" similar to the present one, the notorious "Tonkin resolution," which created a basis for open U.S. intervention in Indochina. It is now 1980, but sober voices can seldom be heard, and there is almost no one in Washington who would dare to say that, considering the present balanced state of the alinement of forces, there is no reality for the lasting success of plans reminiscent of Truman's, Eisenhower's or Kennedy's times.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE OF PUJA ASIAN TOUR; VISIT TO JAPAN

Discussion on Afghanistan

LD212230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a report by Istvan Flesch on the talks of the Hungarian and the Japanese foreign ministers:

During the 4-day visit international events were reviewed and special attention was paid to the topical problems of Asia. Among other subjects their views on Afghanistan were compared. They dealt in detail with bilateral questions, including further possibilities of developing economic relations.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja had an exchange of views on promoting bilateral relations with Ohira, head of government; Sasaki, minister of foreign trade and industry; and representatives of business and economic circles. There are no unresolved issues between the two countries, and the intensification of general relations is obviously in the interests of both Hungary and Japan. The recognition of this fact is shown by the issuing of an invitation to Foreign Minister Okita to visit Hungary which he accepted with pleasure.

Meeting With Okita

For KYODO coverage of Foreign Minister Puja's visit to Japan and his meeting with Foreign Minister Okita, see the Japan Section of the 22 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Departure for Philippines

LD221022 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Tokyo:

Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, concluded on Thursday his four-day official visit to Japan, and departed from Osaka for the Philippine island [word indistinct] also on an official visit. He is accompanied on his trip by Peter Kos, ambassador in Tokyo of the Hungarian People's Republic.

KULIKOV, GRIBKOV END VISIT; DEPARTURE ACTIVITIES

AU291411 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who had visited Hungary at the invitation of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, departed our country on Friday [15 February].

The guests were seen off by Lajos Czinege and several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense. Present were also Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest; Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations in Hungary; and Col Gen Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet southern army group stationed temporarily in our country.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS MSZMP CONFERENCES; OFFICIALS ELECTED

Report on Activities

AU201820 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 17 February on pages 3 and 4 carries a 3,500-word unattributed reportage, entitled "Party Conferences in Eight Districts of Budapest and in Szeged."

The report is on the conferences of the above Budapest district and Szeged party committees to "appraise their work since the 11th MSZMP Congress," as an "important juncture" of preparations for the 12th MSZMP Congress, scheduled to begin 24 March.

Reports on each of the party committee conference note their venue, prominent officials attending and addressing them and the officials who verbally augmented the committees' accountability reports. The reports also name the speakers in the debate on the reports.

The reports conclude by naming the leading bodies of the committees. In the Budapest district committees in question, these are as follows:

Fourth District: First secretary of the party committee: Imre Somogyi; Secretaries: Mrs Andras Nyiro, Gyula Kader and Jozsef Kesztyus.

Eighth District: First secretary: Janos Gal; Secretaries: Sandor Antal, Dr Judit Gulyas and Laszlo Oroszi.

Twelfth District: First secretary: Mihaly Jasso; Secretaries: Istvan Kazsmer, and Laszlo Szegner.

Fourteenth District: First secretary: Ferenc Szkokan; Secretaries: Jozsef Balazs, Mrs Geza Bejczi and Gusztav Koreczki.

Sixteenth District: First secretary: Jozsef Somogyi; Secretaries: Daniel Darvas and Mrs Bela Fedor.

Seventeenth District: First secretary: Lajos Egeto; Secretaries: Sandor Hartai and Lajos Raba.

Eighteenth District: First secretary: Emil Pejak; Secretaries: Laszlo Gabor and Mrs Varadi, Anna Locsei.

Twenty-first District: First secretary: Andor Veghelyi; Secretaries: Jozsef Kutasi and Ferenc Szer.

The report names Joszef Torok as first secretary of the Szeged Party Committee and Istvan Berta and Dr Sandor Szekely as secretaries of the Szeged Party Committee.

Further Report

AU201840 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 19 February on page 3 carries an 1,800-word unattributed reportage, entitled "Party Conferences in the Capital and in Gyor," on 17 February conferences of party committees in three Budapest districts and in Gyor. In addition to noting prominent officials attending, addressing and presiding over the conferences and listing speakers in the discussions over the party committees' accountability reports, the reportage names the following officials elected to the leading bodies of the party committees in question:

In Budapest 2d District: First secretary: Terez Zahorzik; Secretaries: Sandor Mercs and Lajos Zavagyi.

In Budapest 3d District: First secretary: Mrs Janos Hart; Secretaries: Jozsef Pal and Eva Ban.

In Budapest 20th District: First secretary: Andras Csillik; Secretaries: Istvan Kenesei and Laszlo Bojtar. In Gyor: First secretary: Dr Laszlo Lakatos; Secretaries: Tibor Kollar and Sandor Elek.

TRYBUNA LUDU LISTS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU220915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[List of "Members of the PZPR Central Committee," "Candidate Members of the PZPR Central Committee," "Members of the Central Auditing Commission" and "Members of the Central Party Control Commission" elected at the 15 February session of the Eighth PZPR Congress]

[Text] Members of the PZPR Central Committee:

Jozef Adamek, Edmund Apolinarski, Stanislaq Arasimowicz, Edward Babiuch, Roman Bajerski, Adam Baldys, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Barecki, Josef Baryla, Tadeusz Bejm, Zbigniew Bialecki, Jozef Blajet, Janusz Brych, Jozef Buzinski, Jan Chylinski, Stanislaw Cieslik, Stanislaw Ciosek, Lucjan Czubinski, Jozef Czyrek, Krystyn Dabrowa, Ignacy Drabik, Wit Drapich, Czeslaw Drozdowicz, Boleslaw Drozdz, Ludwik Drozdz, Tadeusz Fiszbach, Ryszard Frelek, Gerard Gabrys, Leonard Gadzinowski, Zygmunt Gajewski, Stanislaw Gierczyk, Edward Gierek, Stefan Goralik, Mieczyslaw Grudzien, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Jozef Grygiel, Zofia Grzebisz-Nowicka, Zofia Grzyb, Mieczyslaw Hebda, Wanda Horbaczewska, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Boguslaw Jamroz, Wojciech Jarecki, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Jarzabek, Ryzard Jendrzej, Wladyslaw Juszkiewicz.

Franciszek Kaim, Jan Kaminski, Stanislaw Kania, Alojzy Karkoszka, Antoni Karpiak, Eugenia Kempara, Jozef Kepa, Henryk Kisiel, Leon Klonica, Aleksander Kopec, Boleslaw Koperski, Henryk Kostecki, Leon Kotarba, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Adam Kowalik, Wladyslaw Kozdra, Stanislaw Krolik, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Stanislawa Kruk, Wladyslaw Kruk, Barbara Kubacka, Jerzy Kuberski, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zdzislaw Legomski, Jan Les, Jan Labecki, Wladyslawa Labuzinska, Jadwiga Lokkaj, Tadeusz Lomnicki, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Genowefa Maciejewska, Jozef Majchrzak, Jerzy Majewski, Ludwik Maznicki, Marian Milczarek, Mirolsaw Milewski, Stefan Misiaszek, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Zygmunt Najdowski, Witold Nowacki, Kazimierz Olszewski, Stefan Olszowski, Jozef Pajestka, Teodor Palimaka, Stefania Paruzel, Antoni Pierz, Jozef Pinkowski, Antoni Polowniak, Janusz Prokopiak, Edward Pustelnik, Jerzy Putrament, Tadeusz Pyka.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Krystyna Rawecka, Henryk Rechowicz, Kazimierz Rokoszewski, Tadeusz Rudolf, Zygmunt Rybicki, Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Florian Siwicki, Jerzy Skalski, Zbigniew Skoczylas, Janina Skublicka, Marian Sliwinski, Stanislaw Soltysinski, Roman Stachon, Boguslaw Stachura, Zygmunt Stepien, Henryk Szafranski, Maciej Szczepanski, Jan Szydlak, Eugeniusz Szyr, Jozef Tejchma, Franciszek Teklinski, Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, Wlodzimierz Trzbiatowski, Jozef Urbanowicz, Jerzy Waszczuk, Andrzej Werblan, Ryszard Wojna, Emil Wojtaszek, Jerzy Wojtecki, Stanislaw Wronski, Zygmunt Wronski, Antoni Wrobel, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Janina Zalewska, Jerzy Zasada, Wladyslaw Zastawny, Halina Zielinska, Stanislaw Zielinski, Zbigniew Zielinski, Jerzy Zietek, Andrzej Zabinski, Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

Candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee:

Wojciech Baranski, Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, Andrzej Barzyk, Jadwiga Becelewska, Jerzy Bielecki, Henryk Bieniaszewski, Andrzej Borkowski, Andrzej Bosowski, Pawel Bozyk, Ryszard Bryk, Zbigniew Chodyla, Kazimierz Cypryniak, Czeslaw Dabrowski, Zdzislaw Drewniowski, Krzysztof Dziura, Stefan Fiuk, Stanislaw Gabrielski, Witold Gadomski, Bogdan Gawronski, Stanislaw Gebala, Adam Glazur, Jan Gluza, Zbigniew Glowacki, Manfred Gorywoda, Antoni Gorny, Janusz Gorski, Mieczyslaw Grad, Jerzy Grochmalicki, Kazimiera Gromada, Kazimierz Gurgul, Tadeusz Haladaj, Helena Jakubek, Michal Jakubiec, Ludwik Janczyszyn, Kazimierz Janiak, Marian Janicki, Jozef Janiszewski, Romuald Jankowski, Wladyslaw Kandefer, Boleslaw Kapitan, Ryszard Karsk , Maria Karwala, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Andrzej Koltek, Janina Kostrzewska, Tadeusz Kosciowski, Boleslaw Kowalczyk, Alfred Kowalski, Roman Koziol, Elzbieta Kron, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Jadwiga Kuczynska, Stanislaw Kukuryka, Stanislaw Kulesza.

Wlodzimierz Lejczak, Wladyslaw Lesniak, Zdzislaw Lucinski, Tadeusz Ludwikowski, Ryszard Labus, Igor Lopatynski, Ryszard Lukasiewicz, Stanislaw Mach, Jarema Maciszewski, Jan Stanislaw Majka, Jozef Masny, Stefan Matlega, Alojzy Melich, Stanislaw Miskiewicz, Eugeniusz Molczyk, Roman Ney, Jozef Niewiadomski, Zbigniew Nowak, Jadwiga Nowakowska, Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, Janusz Owczarek, Eugeniusz Patyk, Waclaw Piatkowski, Grazyna Pietka, Mieczyslaw Przysucha, Eugeniusz Pustowka, Danuta Radoch, Bohdan Rolinski, Janusz Roszkowski, Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, Czeslawa Rudzinska, Stanislaw Skladowski, Jerzy Smyczynski, Ryszard Socha, Stanislawa Stachnik, Tadeusz Stasiak, Henryk Szablak, Zbigniew Szalajda, Ewa Szalanska, Waldemar Szpalinski, Edward Szymanski, Henryk Swiderski, Tadeusz Tuczapski, Jan Urbanowicz, Andrzej Wasilewski, Wlodzimierz Wesolowski, Maciej Wirowski, Konstanty Wisniewski, Jerzy Wojciechowski, Edmund Wojnowski, Zdzislawa Zadrozna, Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, Stefan Zawodzinski, Zygmunt Zielinski.

Members of the Central Auditing Commission:

Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, Sabina Bieganska, Jolanta Borowska, Marian Bulski, Kazimiera Bulzacka, Kazimierz Ciesielski, Stanislaw Czesnin, Jozef Dudzik, Jozef Flaga, Michal Gawlik, Tadeusz Gasiorek, Zbigniew Gertych, Jan Gluc, Tadeusz Grabski, Eugeniusz Grochal, Lechoslaw Gruszczynski, Lucja Igielska, Marian Ilnicki, Wlodzmierz Janiurek, Jan Kaczmarek, Sylwester Kaczmarek, Kazimierz Kakol, Wieslaw Kiczan, Czeslawa Kos, Grazyna Kosowska, Waldemar Kowalski, Tadeusz Krepski, Tadeusz Kruk, Stanislaw Kujda, Marian Kuszewski, Barbara Latarska, Elzbieta Litwinowicz, Arkadiusz Laszewicz, Longin Lozowicki, Elwira Luczewska, Wladyslaw Machejek, Jerzy Muszynski, Andrzej Ozga, Antoni Piela, Teresa Podsiadlo, Henryk Polak, Wladyslaw Polanski, Alicja Poturnicka, Janina Skowron, Bogdan Slowikowski, Jan Socha, Zbigniew Sodo, Irena Sroczynska, Eugeniusz Stawinski, Stanislaw Stolarski, Elzbieta Stolowska, Tadeusz Szacilo, Miroslav Wierbicki, Zenon Wroblewski, Stanislaw Zaczkowski.

Members of the Central Party Control Commission:

Edward Adamiak, Teresa Andrzejewska, Jerzy Bafia, Jozef Bajsarowicz, Wieslaw Bek, Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, Stefan Bedkowski, Piotr Bik, Tadeusz Bochnacki, Krystyna Borkowska, Florian Bywalec, Wladyslaw Celujko, Klemens Cieslak, Henryk Ciesluk, Jan Dzienisiuk, Mieczyslaw Furmanek, Stanislaw Gaciarz, Edward Glowka, Stefan Golebiowski, Bohdan Grabowski, Bazyli Gulan, Stanislaw Gurgul, Tadeusz Hupalowski, Lucjan Janocha, Witold Jarosinski, Tadeusz Jaroszewski, Henryk Jechna, Rudolf Juzek, Henruk Kanicki, Edward Karelus, Lucyna Kierska, Lucjan Kiewicz, Mikolaj Kiryluk, Henryk Koczara, Henryk Kondas, Irena Kopec, Stanislaw Kosicki, Zygmunt Kosmala, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Adam Krzysztoporski, Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, Kazimierz Kulesza, Wladyslaw Kurdziel, Lucjan Lenart, Tadeusz Lubiejewski, Zofia Ladynska, Edward Lukasik, Leon Maciejewski, Antoni Majdzinski, Jerzy Malecki, Henryk Marian, Tomasz Mikolajczyk, Ryszard Milczarek, Stefan Misiaszek, Stanislaw Mleczko, Teresa Morawiec, Stanislaw Nawrocki, Stefan Niedzielski, Franciszek Nowak, Waldemar Nuszkiewicz, Leon Obreda, Zygmunt Oleniak, Antoni Opolski, Stanislaw Pawlak, Lucjan Piatkowski, Feliks Pieczewski, Jozef Piszczek, Boleslaw Popiela, Wladyslaw Pozoga, Jan Puzon, Marian Renke, Jozefa Salek, Mieczyslaw Siwek, Bronislawa Sokolowska, Mieczyslaw Solecki, Genowefa Stefanska, Stanislaw Stefanski, Czeslaw Stopinski, Stanislaw Szkraba, Grzegorz Wocjiechowski, Eugeniusz Wojcik, Jerzy Wojcik, Franciszek Zietek.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KING HUSAYN'S VISIT

Another Round of Talks

AU211130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] "Another round of talks was held today at the State Council Palace between President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is on an official visit to our country. The two sides are exchanging a wide range of views on the development of Romanian-Jordanian cooperation and on international political developments."

The two heads of state then visited the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment plant, where the Jordanian guest was given a warm reception. King Husayn also attended a ceremony at the Spring Palace, where he was presented the key to Bucharest. Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana spoke on the symbolism of this gesture and added that "the direct meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn make a decisive contribution to developing bilateral relations and deepening cooperation in all areas, for the benefit of both people."

"The distinguished guest expressed warm thanks for the beautiful words addressed to him and to the Jordanian people, and for being presented the key to Bucharest--proof of appreciation for the relations between our peoples and of the common desire to bolster cooperation in all areas. He also stated that, on the basis of understandings reached at his meetings with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian-Jordanian relations have every prospect for developing in the future. King Husayn expressed thanks for the warmth with which the citizens of Bucharest welcomed him on this visit."

This morning King Husayn ibn Talal laid a wreath at the fatherland's heroes monument.

Luncheon, Sports Complex Visit

AU211428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan attended a luncheon which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality. The luncheon was also attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, as well as by 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif Sharaf, prime minister, and Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the Hashemite Royal Court. During the luncheon the two heads of state continued the exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

This afternoon His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal and the other Jordanian officials visited the 23 August sports complex in Bucharest, where our country's women's gymnastics team gave a performance. The Jordanian guest was accompanied on this visit by Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, Emil Draganescu, minister of sports and tourism, Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and other Romanian officials.

Continuing Talks With Ceausescu

AU211931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres, 21/2/1980--The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal continued at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest on February 21.

The new round of talks was devoted to the examination of the international situation. Expressing their anxiety over the deterioration of the international relations and the mounting tension on a world plane, the two heads of state stressed that everything possible must be done for putting an end to the aggravation of the international situation and for ensuring the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente which presupposes unflinching observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, just as of each people's right to decide its destiny freely, without any outside immixture.

It was assessed that under the current international circumstances it was all the more necessary that firm action be taken for settling the differences among states by peaceful means alone, by negotiations as this is the only way of finding mutually satisfactory solutions to all litigious issues, no matter how complicated they may be. In this context, stress was laid on the significance of achieving a global peace in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and especially to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination--the right to set up an independent Palestinian state included--and guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Likewise, it was assessed that at present efforts should be continued and intensified for achieving European security and cooperation in the spirit on the Helsinki documents so that the improvement of the political climate on the European Continent could make an essential contribution to lessening international tension, to the progress of detente and world peace. Emphasis was placed on the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should be up to peoples' expectations, give a fresh impetus to the broad,unhampered development of the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation on the continent and especially lead to tangible military and disarmament measures without which one cannot speak of real security in Europe and in the world. Stressed was the importance of adopting specific disarmament measures, nuclear in particular. Stress was laid on the special attention Romania and Jordan pay to the liquidation of underdevelopment--outcome of the old policy of imperialist and colonialist domination and oppression--and to the establishment of a new international economic order, based on equality and equity, which should ensure the lagging countries' faster progress as well as to world political and economic stability.

It was assessed that the complex problems confronting present-day mankind could be solved only through the participation, on an equal footing, of all states and particularly through a more active policy of the small and medium-sized countries, as well as through a steadier enhancement of the role of the United Nations, and of other international bodies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal reiterated the two countries' determination to ever closer cooperate on an external plane, to contribute by concerted efforts and actions to the assertion of the policy of detente, to the establishment of a climate of international security and collaboration, to the attainment of all peoples' aspirations to live in a better and juster world, which should guarantee independence, peace and free development to each nation. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual understanding and regard.

Visit to Brasov County

AU212000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/2/1980--King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan left on a visit to Brasov County on February 21.

The distinguished guest was accompanied on this visit by Ilie Verdet, prime minister. The same evening, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet gave a dinner in Predeal Resort for King Husayn.

CEAUSESCU CABLES FRENCH PRESIDENT ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

AU211336 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and France]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic,

Mr President,

The 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and France gives me the pleasant opportunity of extending friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations to you and the French people on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

Being an expression of the international assertion and recognition of the independent and sovereign Romanian state and also an expression of traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and French peoples, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and France was an outstanding event which opened up new and broad prospects for Romanian-French relations. Over the years the chronicle of Romanian-French relations has been enriched by many bright pages written down by the foremost sons of our nations in the joint struggle for the cause of national freedom and independence, peace and progress in the world.

I am glad to note that in the postwar period relations between Romania and France have greatly developed in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of mutual interest.

I express the conviction that, in the spirit of talks and agreements jointly concluded, our countries will examine and make use of new ways and means capable of increasingly stimulating traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation, as well as the production sharing between Romania and France. At the same time I express the desire to take common action to halt the worsening of the current international situation, to continue the process of detente based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and to strengthen security, peace and cooperation in the world.

I wish you much personal health and happiness and the friendly French people prosperity, peace and well-being.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DELHI UNIDO MEETING EMPHASIZES NEED FOR MORE COOPERATION

AU160843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0732 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1980--At the conclusion of the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] III reunion, newspaper SCINTEIA concludes: The interests of all states demand greater efforts for the achievement of the new world economic order. The Delhi reunion, writes the Bucharest daily on February 15, emphasizes the need for strengthening the inter-state cooperation, to the end of speeding up the developing countries' industrialization.

The newspaper points out that given the interdependence characteristic of the world economy, the adoption of efficient measures to encourage the industrialization of those countries would have coped with the interests of all states.

Mentioning that the developing countries in the membership of the Group of the 77, Romania concluded, advanced to the conference concrete proposals which point to the need for every country's own effort and also envisage a package of measures and actions for mutually advantageous and lasting cooperation among all states of the world, SCINTEIA stresses that these proposals would have been of great importance also to the developed countries, to the stability of the world economy and the general progress of human civilization.

That is why, the daily shows, the endorsement of the New Delhi declaration and of the programme of action goes down as a positive element of the recently concluded reunion. Likewise, the fact that they agreed that a train of problems on its agenda would make the subject-matter of further debates within the UNIDO and other organizations within the UN system is a recognition of the need for negotiations to continue.

As to the fact that the endorsement of the basic document of the reunion, drafted by the Group of 77 and failed to attain a consensus so did other measures on essential problems on the agenda, SCINTEIA writes: [sentence as received]

Sticking to positions meant to protect their interests and advantages, the developed capitalist countries prevented the adoption of actual measures pursuing the liquidation of the present anomaly in the international economic relations. That is why the results of the Delhi conference, just as those of the UNCTAD-V reunion, are considered by most of the participants as unsatisfactory, far from the peoples' expectations and demands, the interests of progress and peace in the world. The developed countries' refusal to approach in lucid-mindedness and constructive spirit the problems facing contemporary world, favoring the general cause of humanity, of progress, beyond their own interests, should sound the alarm, for the mobilization of public opinion, of the peoples to intensify their efforts in order to pave the way to solving the main aspects of development. Such a demand is the more imperative now, on the threshold of the UN General Assembly special session on the new economic order.

Full attention, SCINTEIA writes, should be paid to the adequate preparation of this meeting so that it may really mean a step ahead to the attainment of all peoples' aspirations after progress.

Mentioning that the Romanian delegation participated in the UNIDO conference inspired by the wish to see a spirit of real, profoundly constructive collaboration secured, that it advanced a host of concrete proposals for the expansion of the inter-state industrial cooperation, SCINTEIA highlights that Romania declared in support of collaboration on equal footing among all states, as an indispensable premise for the attainment of the great desideratum of encouraging the general progress. It is only this way that a new, more equitable international order can be achieved, opening the path to stability, to all nations' prosperity, concludes the newspaper.

SWISS LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON FRIENDLY VISIT

AU181944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/2/1980--On February 18, Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Labor Party of Switzerland, arrived in Bucharest on a friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

When arriving at the Otopeni Airport A. Magnin was welcomed by Virgil Cazcu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU191900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/2/1980--On February 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, met Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labour Party [SLP], who now is paying a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. During the interview the sides mutually informed of the present activity and preoccupations of the two parties and manifested the common wish to further amplify the good relations of friendship collaboration and solidarity existing between them. At the same time the sides stressed the continuous expansion and deepening of the good relations between the R.C.P. and the S.L.P. contributes to strengthening the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Switzerland.

During the exchange of views on some aspects of the international situation at present, of the communist and working class movement, the sides stressed the resolve of the two parties to cooperate ever more actively to the interest of the continuous strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the communist parties, of all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for progressive development of the contemporary society.

The sides considered that of late tension is manifest in the interstate relations, this endangering the peace and security of the world, and stressed the necessity for all the communist, socialist, democratic, liberal parties, for all the political forces in Europe and the world over to intensify efforts with a view to preventing the aggravation of the international situation, solving constructively, exclusively by peaceful means, to the interest of the peoples, the great problems confronting the world today, to furthering the course towards detente, setting out from the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others. In this framework the sides mentioned the special importance of taking permanent action for the adoption of concrete military disengagement, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all.

Special attention was paid during the interview to attaining security and cooperation in Europe, stress being laid on the necessity for the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act to be integrally implemented, as a unitary whole, for the Madrid meeting to be thoroughly prepared so that it may give a fresh impetus to the multilateral collaboration among the states on the continent, lead to concrete disarmament measures without which peace, detente and security on the European Continent and the world over cannot be conceived.

The sides also brought to the fore the necessity of bringing together the efforts of all the peoples in order to liquidate underdevelopment, to settle a new international economic order apt to guarantee to all the peoples, to the lagging ones first of all, an independent economic and social thriving, with no foreign interference.

Departure from Bucharest

AU211046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres, 21/2/1980--Armand Magnin, secretary-general of the Swiss Labour Party, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., left Bucharest on February 21.

The guest was seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU181954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/2/1980--A delegation of the Social Democratic Labour Party [SDLP] of Sweden led by Carl Lidbom, member of the parliament, paid a visit to Romania over February 14-17 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

The head of the SDLP delegation was received by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs. During the interview they approached current aspects of international situation. Both sides highlighted the necessity to act for halting the worsening of international relations, for the adoption of firm measures on disarmament, nuclear above all, for the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion, for the promotion of a policy of detente, peace and collaboration in Europe and worldwide.

The delegation had talks at the headquarters of SDUF, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation as well as the Central Institute of Economic Researches. Carl Lidbom was also received at the General Trade Union Confederation while the other members of the delegation had talks at the CC of the Union of Communist Youth. During their sojourn in Romania the delegation of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden visited economic and social-cultural objectives of Bucharest and Ploiesti.

NEW POWER STATION USING BITUMINOUS SHALE BUILT

AU201143 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/2/1980--The assembly of the first of the six 520-ton steam/hour boilers that will supply three 330 MW generating sets started at the first Romanian thermal power station on bituminous shales located in the Anina Mountains, in south-west Romania. The thermal power station will start producing in 1981.

This new thermal power station is unique. It is the only station built up in the mountains and the first to operate on bituminous shales which have a low calorific power and are abundant in that part of the country.

The peak of a mountain had to be cut to build this station. Millions of tons of stone were displaced, as much as for six Aztecan pyramids. For the foundation of the resistance structure alone 2.5 millions of tons of stone were displaced by means of powerful explosions, a huge amphitheatre being thus created in the Anina Mountains.

The building and assembly operations on the site in the Anina Mountains are carried on at an intensive rate. The new unit is the materialization of the orientation in the energy programme regarding the capitalization of the secondary resources and of all the calorific sources existing in the country. As a matter of fact, already ten years ago geological surveying started developing with a view to identifying and using to the best the bituminous shales. The Anina thermal power station is located near such a deposit which, together with that of Doman will contribute by 15-16.5 million tons annually to the development of the raw materials basis. Thus the bituminous shales will be used, starting next year, for producing electric energy, alongside coal whose share in this domain will increase from 30 per cent at present to 60 per cent by 1985.

The orientation towards a new structure of the primary energy resources, towards the capitalization of the calorific power of the low quality fuels aims at ensuring the country's energy self-sufficiency.

TITO AUTHORIZES MESSAGES URGING DETENTE TO WORLD LEADERS

LD211835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has given the following statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor: President Tito intended to send messages to heads of state or government of several nonalined and other friendly countries to present his views on topical world problems. He approved the text of some of these messages at the beginning of February with the intention of signing them immediately after leaving the clinical center in Ljubljana. However, as is well known from the bulletins issued by the Doctors' Council the president's state of health prevented this. In the meantime President Tito authorized Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to issue the texts of the approved messages. President Tito's message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will be conveyed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, during his forthcoming visit to India.

President Tito's messages to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; U.S. President Jimmy Carter; Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; and Fidel Castro, president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba were handed over today by Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec to those countries' ambassadors. Letters from Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, were also handed over with President Tito's messages.

President Tito's messages concern the worrying situation in international relations and the need for the international community and all countries to make the broadest possible efforts to restore and develop detente as a universal process and to strengthen peace and security in the world.

During talks with the ambassadors of those countries Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec stressed the interest of Yugoslavia, as a nonalined country, in seeing the dangerous hotbeds of crisis which threaten the peace and independence of many countries, especially nonalined countries, overcome as soon as possible and in insuring equal cooperation and mutual respect among peoples on the basis of consistent observance of the UN Charter.

TITO ON ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY; CONDITION 'ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED'

LD221116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

["Bulletin on President Tito's State of Health"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--Chemodialysis (artificial kidney) has been successfully applied over the past few days owing to the weakened function of the kidneys. Other measures of intensive treatment are also being carried out. The general state of health of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, is essentially unchanged.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

SUNDIC: YUGOSLAVIA REMAINS PEACEFUL BUT VIGILANT

LD211648 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We devote our foreign policy commentary to speculations about Yugoslavia, which have brought new disappointments to all those disseminating such speculations. Milika Sundic comments on these speculations:

Conjectures about what is to happen to Yugoslavia, to what extent and from what side it is threatened, are increasingly giving place to serious analyses of the European and world political scene, the crisis of detente and to the search for a way out of the existing impasse into which the world fell at the beginning of this year. It soon became evident that the least stable are those who have attempted to push away their own instability and political uncertainty and shift them onto others. There is not one government in the world, not a single serious individual, nor a single serious newspaper which has in any way brought into doubt Yugoslavia's present and future stability, its unity and its ability to defend and protect itself from any potential aggressor. Those who understand and accept Yugoslavia for what it is and who do not hesitate to say so, as well as those who keep silent and deliberately do not wish to express their opinion, both have equally convinced themselves of this.

Yugoslavia shares a common border with seven countries, of which only two, Austria and Albania, do not belong to any bloc. Yugoslavia maintains good and friendly relations with each of these countries. Yugoslavia has no dispute with any of its neighbors, with the exception of Bulgaria. There is no country to which Yugoslavs may not travel, with or without a visa, and that depends on the country to which Yugoslavs wish to travel, not on Yugoslav authorities. Such an openness toward the world on Yugoslavia's part is the most reliable proof that Yugoslavia is afraid of nothing and no one.

However, Yugoslavia is fully conscious of the fact that in the modern world today, fragmented into blocs and very troubled as it is, there exist and function forces which--in their bloc and ideological blindness--shrink from nothing, not even from attempts to destabilize Yugoslavia, forces which attempt to shift onto and around Yugoslavia their own fear and insecurity. We have also observed a number of inspection tours by high-ranking military officials in neighboring countries which have partly been carried out in secret, and are, intentionally or otherwise, interpreted and seen as connected with Yugoslavia.

Speculations about Yugoslavia live for a day or two, but their final result is, as always, complete failure. Yugoslavia remains peaceful but vigilant.

Europe and the world understand two things: Firstly, that Yugoslavia's security is an integral part of their security; and secondly, that no one can extort anything from Yugoslavia. No one has succeeded in doing this since socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia has been in existence. It is clear to all that Yugoslavia will defend its independence by all means at its disposal. Whoever cannot or does not wish to understand this, whoever believes that military interventions and political and economic pressures pay, risks his own peace.

Ever since blocs have been in existence, bloc policy has times wihtout number failed the test of maturity and conscience. In the postwar period all military interventions ended in either military or political fiasco. Even supposing that not everyone is equally aware of this fact, the truth remains clear to everyone that people which offered resistance to aggression could be conquered.

If Yugoslavia is worried about the fate of world peace, as it is indeed, it shares its anxiety with all those who want peace. If, on the other hand, Yugoslavia is convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of peace, as it is, then it will spare nothing to defend its own peace. In defending its own peace, Yugoslavia also defends the peace of others. As Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said a few days ago, Yugoslavia would not change its own worries for those of many other countries. We would add here, nor for the worries of those who would wish to look after us.

ARMY PAPER STRESSES STRENGTH IN WARNING TO POTENTIAL INVADERS

LD211448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 21 (TANJUG)--The organ of the Yugoslav People's Army NARODNA ARMIJA stresses that Yugoslavia is strong, firm and resolute in the efforts to maintain its independence, non-aligned position in the world and the independent course of its internal development. The paper notes that this fact is also recognised by the majority of the world public.

Stressing that Yugoslavia does not allow to be drawn into any bloc combinations, NARODNA ARMIJA sets out that the names of Tito and Yugoslavia have for this reason reached all parts of the world. Yugoslavia has sincere friends and fellow-fighters among the adherents to new political and economic relations in the world, the organ of the Yugoslav People's Army writes.

NARODNA ARMIJA also notes those in the world who view and assess Yugoslavia's present moment with malice, making their own, futile calculations. In this context the paper cites President Tito's statement that there are some who still cherish the illusion that "it is possible, through propagandist campaigns, various forms of pressure and intimidation, to change the position of Yugoslavia".

Referring to foreign press articles on the Yugoslav all-national defence system, the newspaper points to the readiness of the Yugoslav Armed Forces to resist everyone who may try to cross the Yugoslav borders with dishonourable intentions.

NARODNA ARMIJA also underlines the readiness of Yugoslavia to cooperate with other states and nations on the basis of equality, independence, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

CSSR PAPER'S ARTICLE ON SFRY FUTURE, NONALINEMENT REBUTTED

AU211416 [Editorial Report AU] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 15 February on page two carries a 1,200-word commentary by Zeljko Brihta entitled "The World Today: Policy For All Times" discussing the nonalined policy in connection with the comming 25th anniversary of the April 1955 Bandung Conference, "the precursor of a policy for all continents and all times," nonalinement. As Brihta recalls, the nonalined policy and movement were subsequently "'formalized' at the Belgrade conference in 1961 and have now grown into a great international moral-political force today representing the most progressive and most revolutionary world policy." The Bandung Conference "was not the product of any bloc or East-West disputes or agreements," as were, for instance, two other events, the signing of the Austrian state treaty and the founding of the Warsaw Pact, that will also be celebrating their 25th anniversaries in May.

The 10 principles of the Bandung Conference, which were subsequently adopted by the nonalined movement, are as topical today as they were 25 years ago. It is on the basis of these principles, Zeljko Brihta says, that the nonalined policy is different from bloc policies. "The nonalined movement does not pursue a policy of pressure, boycotts and revenge which is a dangerous and harmful policy," he says, but rather "strives to eliminate the causes of international and interbloc crises and conflicts in the contemporary world. For this reason and in accordance with the UN Charter the nonalined movement condemns all interventions, opposes any legitimation of 'faits accomplis' and does not wish to see a continuation of the policy of 'export of revolution' or 'export of counterrevolution'," Brihta points out.

The nonalined movement, together with a majority of countries in the world, does not close its eyes to any of the direct sources of current world tension but it does not see only one side. It follows its own policy outside the bloc but it also knows that the world's difficulties can only be overcome together with them," Brihta emphasizes and adds that the nonalined movement is realistic and has no illusions in its approach to world problems.

"In a world that 'is no longer bipolar' and in which 'small ones' refuse to be 'pawns in the game of the big ones,' as Prof N.S. Nortidge of BBC, London, says, this policy for all times has especially in difficult times--and especially in these times--all prospects as a policy of the future. For this reason, too, the nonalined countries' prospects do not lie in 'their final move over to the socialist camp,' as one of the Czechoslovak newspapers recently suggested, and in their being lost and drowned in this bloc or another, regardless of all differences between the two blocs. The prospects for nonalinement and socialism can only lie in a world in which all bloc associations are gradually and jointly overcome and in which the right of everyone to follow his own road will be respected," Zeljko Brihta concludes.

Pursuing further the above rebuttal of the Czechoslovak press suggestion on nonalinement, Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 16 February, on page 15, carries the following brief commentary by the same author entitled "Prospects".

"In a recent article a Czechoslovak newspaper (the name of the newspaper is known to VJESNIK editors but it is of no great importance for the matter under discussion) says that the future prospects for the developing and nonalined countries are in 'their move over to the socialist camp,' a move that is 'logical' although it 'may come at a later stage of development.'

"A Yugoslav journalist does not think about these categories but if he did, he would say that the thing that would benefit the socialist countries most would be a situation where all socialist countries (and even better, all other countries too) 'moved over' to the nonalined movement and built their mutual relations on the basis of the principles of the movement's policy."

FURTHER ON DJILAS BRUSSELS LE SOIR INTERVIEW

LD211435 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Report on Pol Mathil interview with Milovan Djilas: "In Belgrade, at the Home of Milovan Djilas, the Man Who Said 'No' to Stalin...and to Tito!"--date not given]

[Excerpts] "Currently I am writing my memoirs," Djilas told me. "After the first part on 'The War' I am now up to the years 1948-54, the period of 'Power.' The third volume will be on the 'Split' but I am in no hurry. I am avoiding reaching the present--dealing with my imprisonments and my long journey through the desert--too soon, without the necessary breathing space...."

[Mathil] The word "desert" appears rather too often in your work. Is this by chance?

[Djilas] I do not know. People avoid me, even my former friends believe it dangerous to visit me.... [answer ends]

They are probably wrong. Djilas lives at number 8, Palmoticeva street, a quiet, residential street in the center of Belgrade, just behind the Yugoslav parliament of which he was president until 1954. Djilas has a fairly modest second-floor apartment; he opened the door himself and took me into a room where he clearly spends all his time: a big writing-desk, shelves loaded with books and even a bed....

He lives with his wife and daughter whom we hear but cannot see; his son is taking his doctorate at the prestigious London School of Economics after doing his military service in Yugoslavia.

[Mathil] In the West they call you the Yugoslav Sakharov. But while the Soviet Sakharov has been sent to Gorkiy I noticed no policemen either in the street or in the apartment block. Your telephone works; you are free to receive Western journalists. Does the regime already think you harmless or are the police more discreet?

[Djilas] I am no Sakharov, I am no spokesman for any movement or political tendency. Moreover, and this is fundamental, Yugoslavia is not the USSR. Given that, even if my telephone has not been cut off I believe it is nevertheless being tapped and that the apartment, too, is "bugged".... Do you want some coffee? You can have what you call "instant coffee" or ours, real coffee. You see, I am not short of anything. At least, in the material sense.... [answer ends]

Djilas receives 20,000 dinars per month, a very comfortable allowance under Yugoslav conditions. "Four times the average wage," he admits. "As for the police," he adds, "they do not persecute me..."

[Mathil] Nevertheless, you recently received a heavy fine. You even risked prison for publishing a work without the censor's authorization.

[Djilas] Last October a few friends, writers and architects, and I distributed a literary review, THE CLOCK, which we published without the authorities' approval. They were only literary texts. Even mine was a short story with no political overtones. We ran off a few hundred copies on a duplicating machine. There was quite a considerable public success: The authorities did not appreciate this. At first I was given the choice between a 10,000 dinar fine or a month's imprisonment. I chose prison, but the court changed the verdict and took the fine from my allowance.... [answer ends]

Djilas, the fiery Montenegrin of old, is now very philosophical and very calm, choosing his words carefully but not without humor, consulting his dictionaries like a historian anxious to find precise, adequate expressions.

[Mathil] Do people here understand you? Do they still trust you?

[Djilas] That is the whole problem. When I was in prison a warden said to me one day: " You must hate me." I replied: "No, you mean nothing to me." But indifference toward prison guards does not imply a lack of interest in my country and above all it does not exclude thought.

[Mathil] Nor publishing political texts such as you have given me for LE SOIR?

[Djilas] Yes, but it will appear in Brussels, nor in Belgrade. I live in a sort of provisional liberty. I can travel, but only inside Yugoslavia: Twice the authorities have refused me a passport. My fellow countrymen only know me through the attacks which appear, however rarely, in the Yugoslav press. I write but I cannot publish anything in Yugoslavia. Even publication of my translations was refused.

[Mathil] Such as?

[Djilas] "Paradise Lost"....

ANDOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BRUSSELS FOR TALKS WITH EEC

AU201931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation led by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, has arrived in Brussels to resume talks on a new economic and trade agreement between our country and the EEC tomorrow.

JAKOVLEVSKI CONCLUDES COOPERATION VISIT TO IRAQ

AU201328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Baghdad, [no date given]--Yesterday afternoon Trpe Jakovlevski, president of the Yugoslav Federation for Physical Culture, left Iraq. Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, Iraqi minister for youth, and Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador to Iraq, saw Jakovlevski off at the Baghdad International Airport.

In Baghdad Trpe Jakovlevski held talks on promoting sports cooperation between the two friendly nonalined countries. A 2-year agreement on that cooperation was concluded.

As the executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Trpe Jakovlevski also met with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the highest leadership of the Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister. They discussed among other things the further strengthening of cooperation between the LCY and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

In all talks the Iraqi side particularly stressed an extraordinary respect for President Tito and in this connection it was once again pointed out that the entire Arab world regards him as its closest friend and as one of the founders of the nonalined movement.

SPILJAK, TRADE UNION DELEGATION END VISIT TO PRC

AU201310 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Beijing, [no date given]--Yesterday Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, who had spent several days on a visit to the PRC at the head of a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, left Beijing for Belgrade.

In Beijing Spiljak had talks with Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on the advancement of cooperation and relations between the two largest organizations of the workers classes of Yugoslavia and China.

During their final talks yesterday Spiljak and Ni Zhifu positively appraised the past cooperation between the Yugoslav and Chinese trade unions and pointed out the mutual interest in a further exchange of experience as well as in expanding cooperation in various fields of trade union activities.

Ni Zhifu, president of the Chinese trade unions, accepted the invitation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia to visit Yugoslavia.

During its visit to the PRC the Yugoslav trade union delegation visited, in addition to Beijing, the cities of Shanghai and Guangzhou, where it acquainted itself with the work of trade union organizations in the field as well as with economic reform activities being implemented in China.

Yesterday Ni Zhifu, president of the Chinese trade unions, and other highest officials of the trade union organization saw the delegation off. Ambassador Mirko Ostojic was also present.

Return to Belgrade

LD152136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 15, TANJUG--A Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by President of the Trade Union Confederation Council Mika Spiljak returned here today from a several-day visit to Japan and China.

In Japan, the Yugoslav delegation conducted talks with representatives of three trade union federations, representatives of socialist party and Politbureau members of the Japanese Communist Party. In the People's Republic of China, the Yugoslav trade union delegation exchanged views with leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and toured the cities and provinces of Shanghai and Canton where it conducted talks with trade union and Communist Party leaders. At the end of its stay in China, the Yugoslav trade union delegation was received by Chairman Hua Guofeng.

POPIT MEETS WITH PCI OFFICIAL IN LJUBLJANA

LD191320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate, last night in Ljubljana visited Franc Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee. In the conversation with Franc Popit, Gian Carlo Pajetta first inquired about the state of Comrade Tito's health and conveyed sincere wishes for his recovery sent by Enrico Berlinguer, PCI Secretary General, and the leadership of the PCI, in which they expressed the deep feelings which the Italian Communists have for Tito. Franc Popit expressed gratitude for the wishes conveyed.

During the conversation between Gian Carlo Pajetta and Franc Popit, in an extensive exchange of views on the present international situation and the most recent events, a common stand was expressed on the need for increased efforts to defend peace and security in the world. At the same time it was stressed that the positive development of democratic relations can be insured only on the basis of respect for democratic principles which has existed up to now. From this point of view certain current questions concerning the international workers' movement were also examined.

Emphasizing that the cooperation between the LCY and the PCI was fruitful in its content, Gian Carlo Pajetta and Franc Popit also talked about the further deepening of the existing contacts.

Also taking part in the conversation were Giorgio Rossetti, secretary of the regional committee of the PCI for the Friuli Venezia-Giulia region, and Joze Smole, chairman of the international cooperation commission in the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

After the talks Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, gave a dinner in honor of Gian Carlo Pajetta.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALBANIAN UNIVERSITY

LD191437 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Skopje, February 19 (TANJUG)--A University of Tirana delegation, headed by university Chancellor Petrit Radovicka, has visited the Kiril i Metodij University of Skopje, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia.

A protocol on cooperation between the two universities in education and science for this year was signed on the occasion.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR CHIB

LD181722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Indian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Ashok Chib, who has recently returned from Delhi. Ambassador Chib informed Josip Vrhovec that Indian Foreign Minister Narashima Rao fully understands the reasons that led to the postponement of his visit to India, which should have taken place recently. The two sides expressed the wish for the visit to take place as soon as possible. Views were also exchanged on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and on the measures for their further comprehensive strengthening, as well as on current international questions, especially on events in Asia.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CSCE MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR

LD192248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Madrid, February 19 (TANJUG)--Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja today received Yugoslav Ambassador to Spain Rudolf Cacinovic. On behalf of the Spanish Government, Oreja conveyed best wishes for President Tito's recovery, stressing the exceptional role of the Yugoslav president in international affairs and the struggle for peace.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the current international situation, with special reference to preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

FEDERAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL STUDIES FOOD PRODUCTION SECTOR

LD190030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--After raw materials and energy, the production of food is the third priority sphere as regards the prosperity of the Yugoslav economy, it was stated today at a session of the Federal Economic Council during an examination of a study of the development of the agro-industrial complex from 1981 through 1985. For this reason, in the view of the meeting, agriculture, together with the processing industry, should be seen as an integral part of the entire economy, and not in isolation as has been the case so far. After all, the agroindustrial complex accounts for about 40 percent of the country's economy, which means that the ties between agriculture and the other branches of the economy are increasingly firm and permanent. This is so because in a number of cases agriculture is a purchaser or supplier in the unified Yugoslav market and recently joint operations have recently been conducted in increasingly frequent ventures in the world market.

The council session was held under the chairmanship of Prof Dr Dragomir Vojnic and the opening report was delivered by Milovan Zidar, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. He explained the advantage of accelerated development in the agro-industrial complex and the main directions of development in the production of food in the coming 5-year period.

Past experience warns us that more attention must be paid to the growing consumption of almost all agricultural and food products.

From this fact it follows that we must free ourselves of food imports at the earliest date and if possible join the ranks of exporters. In order to meet the demands of the home market and avoid fluctuations in it, it is necessary to devote full attention to stocks and reserves of food everywhere, from the organizations of associated labor and the municipalities to federation level. We are faced with a great deal of complex work which can only be carried out on condition that everyone carries out his part of the work promptly. Of course, the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market also needs to be placed under the microscope. At the moment, it was stressed, there are manifestations of isolationism which does harm to the community, in particular to the large agro-industrial combines and the agricultural workers whose role in supplying the market has not been fully studied.

The conviction prevails that in coming years agriculture must acquire a more distinct industrial aspect. Both sectors must be linked on more long-term bases, thus creating good prospects for slower migration from the countryside to the town. In fact, the aim is for the young to be more interested in remaining at home and taking up agricultural occupations. Otherwise, it cannot be ruled out that we shall be faced with a fresh influx of unqualified workers into industry. It is considered that in the event of failure to resolve these problems perhaps as many as a million people could look for work in the towns in the near future.

The view is held, it was noted at today's session, that the good production of agricultural and food products at stable prices represents an important contribution to living standards and stabilization of the economy. Hence the unambiguous response that the growth rate of agro-industrial production in the next 5 years should amount to 3 and 1/2 or 4 percent or more is desirable. In essence, emphasis is placed primarily on a much greater growth of crop production, especially in view of its small dependence on the import of raw materials and production material, its importance for stock breeding and the fact that it does not require over-large investments. Crop production must be brought to the level of the already considerable processing capacities, the duplication of which should not be permitted. In short, many substantive proposals were voiced at the session, which should indeed find a place in the third green plan.

VETERANS HEAR REPORT ON STABILIZATION, DEFENSE TASKS

AU191715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At a session of the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, the opening report was submitted by Army General Kosta Nadj, Federal Council president. Speaking about the tasks of the organization in the coming period, Kosta Nadj particularly pointed out those that relate to the implementation of the stabilization program, the realization of a greater role for associated labor, the preparations and elaboration of the medium-term plan, as well as the tasks in the strengthening and socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY, PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEW ECONOMY, DEFENSE

LD181632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--At the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Presidium of this republic's League of Communists Central Committee, which was presided over by Veljko Milatovic and Vojo Srzentic, a positive assessment was made of League of Communists activity and that of other sociopolitical organs [word indistinct] in carrying out tasks established in connection with the internal and foreign political situation.

It was emphasized that recently the activity of other subjective forces has also been strengthened and that efficiency in resolving the most topical questions has been increased, particularly in carrying out economic stabilization measures and developing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. A high degree of mobility and organization of all factors has been achieved. At the session it was noted that activity in the coming period must be intensified and directed primarily toward efficiently carrying out direct everyday tasks and continuing to undertake measures to strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At the expanded session of the Presidium and Presidency a discussion was also held on the subject on progress made so far in coordinating the positions between the republics and provinces in connection with adopting a law on resources to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which took place less than 1 year ago in Montenegro.

BELGRADE COMMUNISTS DISCUSS IDEOLOGY, STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

AU211211 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 February--Very intensive activities in advancing the content and the method of all forms of ideological work have been developed in the League of Communists organization in Belgrade in the past year. This work and political action centers on a successful functioning of the political system, the realization of the leading role of the League of Communists, the struggle for economic stabilization and the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

This assessment was made by the members of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade at their session today, at which they discussed ideopolitical work and Marxist education.

Strengthening of Defense

The further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection are constantly attributed an exceptional importance. All basic organizations of associated labor and work communities, as well as local communities, approach these tasks fundamentally as an important factor of the struggle for overall social stability. It is important to introduce even more clarity in these activities and enable the League of Communists' members even better to act on the implementation of these tasks. Therefore the next subject on the program of all the basic organizations of the League of Communists will be "Realization of the Leading Ideopolitical Role of the League of Communists in All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

In addition to the question of economic stabilization and the further development of the system of self-managing planning, questions of nonalined policy and the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in every community are also at the center of ideopolitical training of the communists.

Special attention should be paid to the ideological training in social activities, for it has been shown that in some work organizations engaged in social activities, ideological work and ideopolitical actions of communists are not directed to key problems. This is evident from the lack of understanding of concrete relations which ought to be created in agreement with other associated labor organizations, so that exchange of labor will actually be carried out, income be earned and development be planned jointly.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD210735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today nominated several new members for the Executive Council of Slovenia as proposed by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the republican Executive Council. The composition of the new Executive Council contains 25 members apart from the president:

Vice presidents: Joze Hujs, Ljudmila Milica Ozbic, Vitja Rode, Dusan Sinigoj, and Mara Zlebnik.

Members: Ljudmila Milica Ozbic, republican secretary for finance; Martin Kosir, republican secretary for national defense; Janez Zemljaric, republican secretary for internal affairs, Joze Pacek, republican secretary for justice, administration and the budget; Andrej Grahor, chairman of the republican Committee for Labor; Joze Novinsek, chairman of the republican Committee for Social Planning; Anton Vratusa, chairman of the republican Committee for Information; Milan Baskovic, chairman of the republican Committee for Law; Jernej Jan, chairman of the republican Committee for International Cooperation; Marija Zupancic-Vicar, chairman of the republican Committee for the Environmental Protection and Urban Development; Marko Vranicar, chairman of the republican Committee for Energy, Industry and Construction; Ivo Marenk, chairman of the republican Committee for Agriculture; Ivan Winkler, chairman of the republican Committee for Transportation and Communications; Boris Cizmek, chairman of the republican Committee for Veterans and Military Invalids; Dr Anton Fazarinc, chairman of the republican Committee for Health and Social Protection; Majda Poljansek, chairman of the republican committee for Education, Upbringing and Physical Culture; Dr Iztok Winkler, chairman of the republican Committee for Culture, Research and Technology; Marjan Osolnik; Tatjana Kosovel; Borut Snuderl, chairman of the republican Committee for the Market and General Economic Affairs; and Franc Razdevsek.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK, RESPONSIBILITY

AU211331 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[M.D. report]

[Text] Pristina, 16 February--At its session yesterday under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali, the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed preparations in the provincial organs of the sociopolitical organizations for carrying out their programs on implementing Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. As was announced, it was noted that the necessary political, organizational, statutory, cadre and other preparations were carried out in the sociopolitical organizations for a successful application of collective work and a 1-year term of presidential office.

The Presidium will convene the next session of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo 29 February. The session will discuss the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists in the further implementation of the Law on Associated Labor. A report on the past work of the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo will also be discussed.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP SESSION VIEWS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS

LD220022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--The Presidium of the republican Conference of the SAWP of Montenegro today determined the tasks of the Socialist Alliance regarding the policy of economic stabilization.

The Presidium noted that consistent implementation of the policy and aims of economic stabilization was a priority task of the SAWP of this republic in its entire political activity. To this end, all organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance will strive for the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor in the economy and its accumulative and reproductive capacity. At the same time, the Socialist Alliance will energetically oppose phenomena of irrational use of income and excessive burdening of the economy with various obligations.

The Socialist Alliance has a special task of encouraging and directing social action of saving in all environments in order to insure the most rational use of resources and activation of considerable internal reserves.

Emphasizing that timely, comprehensive and objective information of the working people and citizens represents an important part of the action on economic stabilization, the Presidium of the SAWP of Montenegro also pointed out the great obligations of the public information media in the overall action aimed at implementing the policy of economic stabilization.

At today's meeting the Presidium considered topical questions of associating agricultural producers in Montenegro and determined future tasks of the Socialist Alliance in this connection. It also adopted the decision on the number and composition of members of the Presidium of the republican conference which will in future number 27 instead of the present 53 members.

DIFFICULTIES IN SUPPLYING BELGRADE WITH OIL NOTED

LD192300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 19 (TANJUG)--With its 1.5 million residents Belgrade will consume this year about 50,000 tons of meat, 105 million litres of milk and about 140,000 tons of bread. Late last year there were cases of supplying of Yugoslavia's capital city with some articles being disturbed, which met with strong criticism by society. [sentence as received]

During the first two months of this year, however, the situation has considerably improved. There are now sufficient quantities of fruits, vegetables, milk and other articles in shops, while certain difficulties continue existing in supplying with fuel oil, residual oil, butane and with coffee vazell [as received]. The disproportion between purchase and selling prices are mainly given as the basic causes of this shortage.

The stability of prices, and by it also more regular supplying of the city, will be influenced especially by "the fund for interventions", which with its subsidies and goods stocks, will remove disproportions between the cost of production and selling prices.

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT IN CROATIA--The number of employed in Croatia increased by 331,600 in the past 4 years. At the end of 1979, there were about 77,000 unemployed registered in Croatia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 80 p 6 AU]

SHIP FOR CHINA--The 3 May shipyard of Rijeka has launched a 5,000 ton motor ship, the fourth in a series built for the China National Machinery Company of Beijing. The ship is 107 meters long and has a beam of 15.2 meters. A 3,000-hp engine will enable it to reach a speed of 12.8 knots. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 80 p 16 AU]